THE ERIE OBSERVER.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY [illegible]

The Weekly Observer.

B. F. SLOAN, EDITOR.

OFFICE, CORNER STATE ST. AND PUBLIC SQUARE, ERIE.

[illegible] By mail, or at the office, in advance, [illegible] 1.50 [illegible] of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

I. W. WETMORE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. In Walker's Office, on Seventh Street, Erie, Pa.

HENRY CADWELL, Importer, Jobber and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, Carpeting, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, [illegible] Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa. [illegible] Anvils, Vices, Axle Arms, Springs, and a general assortment [illegible]

S. MERVIN SMITH, Attorney at Law, and Justice of the Peace—Office one door east of Wright's store, Erie, Pa.

W. H. KNOWLTON & SON, Dealers in Watches, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Piano Fortes, [illegible] Ward, Jewelry, [illegible] Articles, Keystone Buildings, four doors below Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.

[illegible], Merchant Tailor, and Habit Maker.—Store, Southside of the Public square, three doors East of the Erie Bank.

[illegible] DEWEY, [illegible] Brown's Hotel, State Street, Erie, Pa.

GEORGE H. CUTLER, Attorney at Law, Girard, Erie County, Pa. Collections and other business attended to with promptness and dispatch.

WILSON LAIRD, Attorney at Law—Office over J. H. Williams' exchange office, [illegible] Collecting and other professional business attended to with promptness [illegible]

[illegible] HOTEL, Formerly the Eagle, corner of [illegible] and the Public square, Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

[illegible], Wholesale and Retail dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, [illegible] Stoneware, Buckets, &c. &c. [illegible]

[illegible], No. 2, Reed House.—Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, [illegible]

T. W. MOORE, Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., No. 1, Poor People's Row, State street, Erie.

[illegible], [illegible] Buffalo, N. Y. Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention. [illegible]

JOSIAH KELLOGG, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street. Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

[illegible] WILLIAMS, [illegible] Drafts, certificates of Deposit, Gold and silver coin, &c. &c. Office, 4 doors below Brown's Hotel, [illegible]

[illegible], Attorney at Law, Cleveland, [illegible] in Atwater's Block. Refer to [illegible] Law School, Hon. Richard Fletcher, [illegible] Samuel H. Perkins, [illegible] Richard H. [illegible] refer to this office.

MARSHALL & VINCENT, Attorneys at Law—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, [illegible]

[illegible], Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the [illegible] Erie.

J. ROSENZWEIG & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, [illegible] ing Block, State street, Erie.

C. M. TIBBALS, [illegible] Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, [illegible]

A. H. HITCHCOCK, Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors [illegible]

SMITH JACKSON, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, [illegible]

[illegible], Cabinet Maker, Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS, General Forwarding, Produce and Commison Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.

[illegible], General Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co., [illegible] Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie. G. Loomis, [illegible] T. M. Austin.

CARTER & BROTHER, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, [illegible]

JOEL JOHNSON, Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

JAMES [illegible], Fashionable Merchant Tailor, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

[illegible], [illegible] south east corner of 5th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK, [illegible] Chandlery Store, [illegible] Block, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD, Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT, Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the [illegible] Plate, from one to an entire sett. Carious teeth filled with pure [illegible] cleanness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH, [illegible] and Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c. Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON, [illegible] opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT, [illegible] Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron, Nails, Leather, Oils, &c. [illegible] State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

JOHN H. BURTON, [illegible] Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

ROBERT S. HUNTER, Dealer in Hats, Caps, and Furs of all descriptions. No. 10, Park Row, Erie. Pa.

[illegible] JACKSON.

BLACK, Brown Green and [illegible] Cloths at all prices for sale at [illegible] JACKSON.

GREEN, Black, Moraine [illegible] French Mareno, for sale [illegible]

BLACK, Blue, Plaid, Striped and other Fancy Cassimeres for [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] cheap at the store of [illegible]

ALAPACA [illegible] plain, changeable [illegible]

Oct. [illegible]

Poetry and Miscellany.

[illegible] The following lines were [illegible] scholars at the interesting exhibition given by the Universalist Sunday School on Christmas and New Year's nights. They refer to the death of Miss Anny E. McDowell, one of the scholars, who died on the [illegible] day of last September. By publishing them in your [illegible]

THE DEPARTED SISTER.

With kind blue eyes and blooming cheeks,
And soft and silken hair,
[illegible] came among us,
[illegible] Sabbath morn,
[illegible]

Where is our sister, young voice with ours—
[illegible] gentle was our sister,
[illegible] tender was her heart—
[illegible] could love her more than we!
Then why did she depart?
Our voices since she left us,
Have had a sadder tone,
[illegible] once more were here!—
Where is our sister gone?

[illegible] grave-yard,
[illegible] willows wave,
One morn in early Autumn time
They dug a little grave,
Not very long they made it,
Not wide; but O, how deep!
[illegible] lonely thing it must be
[illegible] to sleep.

But weeping voices told me
[illegible] should fade,
[illegible] grave,
Our sister would be laid.
That a fair and smiling angel
Had come and closed her eyes,
And stole her spirit in a kiss,
[illegible] to the skies.

As I wept, a sad procession
Came moving slowly on
[illegible] by that little grave,
They lowered a coffin down.
And men their heads uncovered,
While rose a solemn prayer,
Then turning mournfully away
[illegible] there.

But, O, her living spirit
[illegible]
Though she is hidden [illegible]
Can never, never die!
For there's a bright world, farther
Than ever bird hath flown,
[illegible]

THE FATHER AND SON.

BY PAUL CREYTON.

One night last Winter, while pursuing my way along one of the most obscure streets in Boston, I was aroused from the reverie in which I was indulging, by hearing footsteps close by my side. Turning quickly, I beheld a young girl, apparently not more than twelve years old following as if she was anxious to speak to me; and when, I observed by the dim light of a neighboring lamp, that she was poorly clad, trembling, thin and pale, I asked her in a tone of kindness, what she wanted.

"If you please, sir," [illegible]

[illegible]

I did so, and found myself in a humble apartment, [illegible] upon a small table near the door, revealed to me the scanty furniture which I found to consist of a few chairs, [illegible] the room.

The girl stepped along before me, and pointed to the [illegible] "Come this way, sir, if you please," she whispered. [illegible] she turned to approach the bedside of the sufferer. [illegible] tear, which the sight of her grief-worn, pallid cheeks, and eyes red with weeping, caused to start through my eyelids.

[illegible] bent over the sick man, and laying her cheek close to his, while her arms encircled his neck whispered something in his ear. A moment after, she [illegible] placed a chair at the bedside, begged me to [illegible]

Seating myself in the chair she placed for me, I took the hand of the invalid, and gazed for the first time full upon his face. Although much emaciated, his features betrayed a spirit of pride in the midst of poverty, of resolution in adversity, and of the stern endurance, during his moments of agony, which dwelt within his breast. [illegible] about to address him, when he cut me short by speaking first.

"You find me in a bad condition, sir," said he, with a smile, though rather bitter, "I can't deny that I am actually crushed by sickness and misfortunes; this you will readily believe. But I could never have stooped to ask assistance of any one, had I not been perfectly helpless—[illegible] had it not been for the broken-hearted girl who conducted you hither."

I cannot describe my sensations on hearing those [illegible] the invalid [illegible] finest order. It was owing to those peculiar circumstances [illegible] versing [illegible] called her, [illegible] her body and divert her mind to [illegible]

Hetty had scarcely left the house, [illegible]

The sick man [illegible] the house [illegible] the door.

Carrying the lamp in my hand, I proceeded down the stairs. I found a well dressed man at the door, who seemed surprised at seeing me in such a place.

"Does Mr. Farley reside here?" he asked.

"I don't know that he does," I replied.

"Well, then, is there no more than one family living in the house?"

"There is only one family, I believe."

"And you do not know whether the name of the family is Farley or not?" said the stranger with a smile.

I saw the drift of his remark, and replied that I was not acquainted in the house, never having been there before.

"The name of the family may be Farley," said I, "but I have not heard it. All I know is, there is an old man and his daughter, and he calls the girl Hetty."

"The same," said the stranger—"he is the man I would see."

Hoping he might bring relief to my new acquaintance, I readily conducted him up stairs and into the apartment I had left.

On approaching the bedside, I found that Mr. Farley had fallen asleep during my absence from the room.

"Let me sit here," said the stranger, quietly seating himself at the foot of the bed, and shading his brow which I observed betrayed some emotion—"and do not tell the old man I am here. It is the girl I would see, and I will wait here until she returns."

Scarcely was the stranger seated, when, as I approached the bedside, the invalid awoke.

"You must know," said he, continuing the subject of his history in a manner which showed that his slumber had been light, "you must know that I have not always been in the condition of poverty you see me now in. I was once in excellent circumstances, and enjoyed a high standing in society."

"How did you become reduced?"

"By a series of misfortunes, of which I need not tell you. By degrees I lost, until I became quite fortuneless, quite friendless!"

"Is the girl who brought me here your only child?" I inquired.

"Ah, it is of that I would speak," sighed the sick man, pressing my hand—"I had another child—a son."

"And is he dead?"

"No—but he is dead to me. I lost him through my pride—my worse than folly!"

"Where is he now?"

"Alas, I know not!"

"Has he deserted you?"

"No—I drove him from my door. It was in my days of pride and affluence that I disowned him and cast him off penniless."

The old man pressed his feeble hand upon his brow, as if to still its throbbing, and closed his eyes with a suppressed groan. [illegible] I loved my son [illegible] was proud of him, too, but even he could not change the firmness of my will. It is that which has estranged us.

[illegible]

"Can you guess? Had you known Edward you would have discovered this. His generous soul, so unlike my own, was totally free from the family pride and prejudice to which I owe my ruin. He had no idea of the aristocracy of wealth; and when he found among the laboring classes a maiden whom he thought might make him happy, he cared not for her humble condition, but resolved to win her heart and hand."

"And you opposed him?"

"Firmly—bitterly—blindly opposed him!" exclaimed the old man. "He was a major, and I could not enforce my commands, but I threatened, little thinking my threats were in vain. I told him in a moment of calmness that the hour which saw him united to the poor girl [illegible] soul, like mine, was above compulsion, and unlike mine, it scorned the allurements of wealth. He believed that toil and poverty were honorable, and that wealth was often found with them than with luxury and riches. He trusted that he had found a priceless jewel in the person of the humble girl he loved, and he boldly, unhesitatingly offered her his hand, although he knew I would disinherit him."

"And he married her?"

"Yes—and from that time I have never seen him. He provided a house for himself and wife in Boston, and wrote me a letter. In that he begged me to excuse—he did not say forgive—his acting against my wishes, but said not a word—not a syllable about being received once more as my son and heir. He ended by inviting me to visit him in his new humble abode, and expressing a desire that we might live on friendly terms. I was too proud to visit him, and he never came [illegible] threshold again."

"And he continued to reside in Boston—in the same city with you, his father?"

"Yes, for a time; but he was poor, and could not bear, I presume, the sight of his old associates who ceased to know him when he was no longer able to live in style. He scorned them, it is true, but he hated the sight of them, and therefore removed from the city."

"And he never came to you or wrote to you after wards?" said I.

"Never. The last I heard of him he was in New York, and in tolerable circumstances. O, what a triumph it would be to him could he see me thus reduced—shorn of my pride and wealth!

"You see I am now left alone in this unfriendly world, with the child who brought you hither. As my riches failed me, being swept away by misfortunes, my cold friends dropped off one by one; and now sickness has reduced me to the helpless, miserable condition in which you behold me. There is not an individual being who cares for me and mine! You have already shown some kindness to us—for which heaven reward you!—but you are the only one—only one."

The sick man turned his eyes upward, then closed them with a sigh.

At this moment I observed that the stranger, who, at first appeared to take no interest in the old man's story, had at length drawn his chair closer to the bedside, as if to listen.

"My pride is humbled now," resumed the invalid, after a long pause. "I think I might be brought to ask relief of the very son I have disowned. O, God, how just has been my punishment; to think that he whom I cast off is now, very probably, able to laugh at my fall in the midst of his growing prosperity. But think you he would do it? Think you my Edward, who was once my joy and pride, would have the heart to triumph over [illegible] in my [illegible]

"No! [illegible]

[illegible] approach the bedside. As the light fell [illegible] ing in his eye.

"Who spoke? What voice is that?" demanded the invalid, turning on his pillow.

[illegible]

"Do [illegible]

God! that it should come to this! [illegible] my father."

"Edward! my son Edward!" sobbed the [illegible] my injured—my noble and forgiving [illegible]

The old man's voice [illegible] feeble arms he drew his son [illegible] I turned to dash away the tears that came unbidden to my eyes, dimming their sight; and when I looked again near a minute after, I beheld them still locked in each other's arms. As I contemplated that silent, heartfelt embrace, I felt my eyes fill again with tears, and my bosom to heave with sympathy.

"O, my son," murmured the invalid at length, "what good angel has brought you hither? I am no longer what I once was—but a humble miserable wretch. Adversity has taught me a deep and holy lesson, and it is now with joy and not with pain that I ask you to forgive me."

"Father! father!" interrupted the young man in a voice of agony, "speak not of the past—I can forgive, and forget. Both of us may have been in fault, but the days of our estrangement are passed, now, and we are father and son once more."

"God bless you, my child!" murmured the old man, "God bless you!"

"I am come," resumed Edward, "to repay the debt of gratitude I owe you."

"The debt of gratitude?"

"Yes—for what does not a son owe to his father—especially to such a father as you were once to me? My mother was taken away when I was young, and Hetty but an infant; but you filled her place—you educated me—you did everything in your power to make me happy. Now I am come to repay the debt as freely. I have a dear and happy home in New York, to which I will remove you and Hetty, as soon as you are able to leave your bed. Till then, I will see that you are made comfortable here. I thank Heaven for putting it in my heart to come back to Boston and search you out."

The old man strove to reply to those words of kindness, but could not speak for sobbing. He wept like a child.

My situation during this interview was painful; it was a relief to hear footsteps ascending the stairs, and to see little Hetty enter a moment after.

Seeing two strangers in the room with her father, she started back surprised, for she was far from recognizing her brother. The old man saw her, and called her to his side.

Edward uttered not a word, but stood regarding her in silence.

"My child," said the old man, "do you not remember your brother Edward?"

"O, yes," replied the girl, quickly, "I remember him—he was always so kind to me! Don't you wish he was here now, father?"

"My child, he is here!" exclaimed the old man.—"This is your brother Edward!"

The girl turned, and when she saw the young man bending her tenderly and kindly, opening his arms to receive her, she flew to his bosom and threw her arms about his neck.

At this moment, my friend, the physician, [illegible] gone for, having followed her almost immediately, rang at the door, and I hastened to conduct him up the stairs.

He gave the sick man encouragement of affording him immediate relief, and having prepared some medicines for his use, took his departure.

Thinking it best to leave the now united family alone, I shortly after arose to depart. The old man and his son thanked me warmly for the interest I had taken in their affairs, and the little girl, as she conducted me to the door and bade me good night, besought me with tears in her eyes, to visit them again.

That night I went home a better man than when I left a few hours before. What I had witnessed had a peculiar effect upon my mind, teaching me to [illegible] the folly of family pride or the pride of wealth, and the divine beauty and sweetness of forgiveness.

When I visited the house again, I found a [illegible] door, and being admitted by [illegible] in the hall, dressed ready for a [illegible]

The little creature flew to welcome me, and fairly wept for joy.

"Where are you going?" I asked.

"O," said she, "father and I are going to New York with brother Edward. Father has got almost well, so that he can travel. We are going to live with brother, and we shall be so happy!"

At this moment Edward and his father came down stairs, being ready for a start. Although the old man was leaning on the arm of his son, when he saw me, he sprang forward to grasp my hand. Edward did the same, while Hetty stood by, laughing and weeping by turns, from joy.

I saw them depart; and once more I retraced my steps homeward, filled with admiration of the old man's proud, stern, but generous spirit, the candor, beauty and single-heartedness of the child, but, above all, the young man's nobleness of soul and his spirit of true christian benevolence and forgiveness.

LEGAL ABSURDITIES.—What can be more absurd than many of the forms of law in use in our Courts. Take, for instance, the wording of the indictment in Prof. Webster's case. It contains four counts, the first of which alleges that the killing was effected by a stab with a knife, which the murderer held in his *right* hand, and with which he inflicted a stab on the *left* breast one inch in length and *three* inches in depth. The second says that the mortal wound was inflicted on the head with a hammer, which the slayer held in *both* hands. The third makes out that the manner of the murder was an indefinite number of blows and kicks, inflicted on the head, breast, belly, sides and other parts of the body, which struck the slain man to the floor, where he received many other blows, kicks, strokes, wounds, and bruises, so that he *instantly* died. And the fourth has the general terms—with means, weapons and instruments unknown.

This indictment asserts at least three distinct lies, for Dr. Parkman could not have been killed more than once, while the indictment kills him four times. And by what evidence does it say, Professor Webster killed Dr. P. with a knife held in his *right* hand? How was it ascertained that he died *instantly* when it is still a matter of doubt if he be dead at all—and still more a doubt if Professor Webster killed him? Is it not a disgrace to the common sense of the age that such nonsense is tolerated in the statute book.—*New York Sun.*

LARD AND OIL MANUFACTORIES.—We learn from the Cincinnati papers, that there are upwards of thirty large establishments in that city, employed in the manufacture of lard oil, which is accomplished by dividing the lard of one of its constituent parts—stearine. [illegible] these, whose operations are probably more extensive than any other in the United States, has converted over heretofore into lard oil and [illegible] all the year round, and the [illegible] present season will [illegible] due oil, say about 21,000 barrels of 42 gallons each. [illegible] with that of the olive.

[illegible] Territorial [illegible] to New Mexico, Deseret, and probably Jacinto, without the "Wilmot Proviso," [illegible] Compromise [illegible] Taylor will have to [illegible] the Union. [illegible]

A shivering child and wintry night,
[illegible] cold the blast,
Hugging her ragged mother tight,
[illegible] exclaimed, "we're home at last!"
And as she sought [illegible]
A [illegible] stood before.
[illegible]
They strayed to beg from door to door.
[illegible]
The adder here might hiss and bite,
[illegible]
But there's no fire to warm, no light,
[illegible]
And crevices are yawning wide,
Through which the storm, this freezing night,
May lay you silenced, side by side.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Its fare of poverty and wo,
Like her's who cried, "we're home at last!"

POST-MORTEM PEEPS AT THE WORLD.

BY A SEEKER OF POPULARITY.

I died on August 14th, 1830, [illegible] my reader will take the trouble to go to the parish church of Wilmer, ask the sexton for the key, and having procured, admission, walk up the right-hand side aisle, he will see on the wall, just over the very spot where I sat regularly every Sunday, a handsome white marble monument, representing a female figure in the attitude of weeping over an urn with the following inscription:—

SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM BROWN,
OF BROWNLOW HALL,
Who departed this life,
On the 14th of August, 1830.
The integrity of his conduct, and the amiability of his temper,
Endeared him
To a wide circle of friends.
He has left an inconsolable widow,
[illegible]
This Monument is erected.

By the above, the reader will at once see the position I held in life, and my earnest endeavour was to become *popular*. I succeeded in effecting this to a great degree, but strangely enough, I was anxious to test my popularity after the termination of my life, [illegible] would be shed [illegible] mingle with the mine mourners who lamented my death! I wanted to watch my own weepers, not at my own plumes, count my own mourning coaches, and [illegible] in the county newspapers. [illegible] never be divulged, suffice it to say that I attained [illegible] [illegible] over the door. My [illegible] She heaved the deepest sighs, she was trimmed with the deepest crape, and wore the deepest hems that ever wore, seen. The depth of her despondency was truly gratifying. Her cap was most conscientiously hideous, and beneath its folds every hair upon her [illegible] smelling-bottle, and in her eye a tear. [illegible] ing directions about my monument, and putting [illegible] be (and is) represented, bending over an urn [illegible] called for her "sainted William." [illegible] herself a little, she grumbled somewhat [illegible] gance of the estimate, knocking off here and there some little ornamental monumental decoration [illegible] were playing cricket; they mourned me not [illegible] funeral. On a dead wall I read "Brown for ever." "For ever," thought I, "is a long time." [illegible] Close to it I saw, "Hills for ever!" printed in letters equally as large, and much more fresh [illegible] parliamentary successor; and his [illegible] as my own. This was cheering; my constituents had not deserted my principles—more than that, I could not [illegible] representative. [illegible] my resting-place under the family pew in the church of Wilmer, quite satisfied that, at the expiration of ten years, I should take my second peep at equally gratifying, though rather softened evidences of my popularity.

Ten years! What a brief period to look back upon! What an age in perspective! How little do we dread that which is certain not to befall us for ten years! Yet how swiftly to all of us will ten years seem to fly. What changes, too, will ten years bring to all! The schoolboy often, with his toys and his noise, will be the lover of twenty. The man now in the prime of life, will in ten years, see Time's snow mingling with his dark and glossy curls! And they who are now old—the kind, the cheerful looking, as we say, so much younger than they really are,—what will ten years bring to them?

The ten years of my sepulchral slumber passed away, and the day arrived for my second and last peep at my disconsolate widow and wide circle of affectionate friends.

The monument already mentioned opened its ponderous and marble jaws, for the last time, and I noiselessly glided to the gates of my old domain. The Doric lodge had been pulled down and a new Gothic one (a thatch and rough poles, little windows and creepers, a sort of cottage gone mad) had been erected in its stead. I entered, and could not find my way to my own house: the road had been turned; old trees had been felled, and new plantations made; ponds had been filled up, and lakes had been dug; my own little Temple of Friendship [illegible] had been erected to [illegible] I thought [illegible] William.—this temple has been dedicated. [illegible] bered me in their calm and cheerful [illegible]

At the head of my widowed [illegible]

[illegible] hand. [illegible] utterance to some [illegible] political circles here, ever since Seward [illegible] [illegible] miserably. [illegible] children?"

[illegible] Come, my friends the health of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Mr. Brown could not bear them to be kept [illegible] What's that about poor Mr. Brown [illegible] cessor to my house, [illegible] ces. "Do you [illegible] and nodded down the table. [illegible] "No," replied a gentleman to whom I had bequeathed a large legacy, "with the best intentions [illegible] Brown was really a very odd man." [illegible] at the same time taking snuff from a gold box [illegible] There I pondered over [illegible] utterance to some [illegible]

It has been said, suppose that this vast globe upon which we tread were composed of particles of the finest sand, and that one particle should [illegible] the end of every [illegible] would be gone! [illegible] morning [illegible] would be removed! In what period of coming [illegible] the St. Mark's, at Newport. [illegible] the Wacissa river, as one of the natural curiosities [illegible] the canal proposed, and it will not only be unfailing [illegible] opinion that more [illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

[illegible]

[illegible] they know it will in[illegible] to play out the game of [illegible], upon the success of which, so far, they have [illegible].

They have certainly lost with Congress by this policy, far more than they have gained. Thus, not only Messrs. Toombs, Clingman, & Co., stand arrayed against them in feeling, but also a much larger wing from the North, who want confidence in them, on account of their devotion to self, as manifested by their tortuous game with reference to slavery in the [illegible]. You may rely on it, that not a single administration measure, as such, can pass the House. I care not what their recommendations may be, they are, one and all, destined to lack full thirty votes of a majority. So far as the tariff is concerned, Mr. Giddings will join the Southern Whigs in voting with the undivided Democratic party, against each and every protection recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury. So, if any alteration in the law of 1846 be enacted in the session, it cannot fail to become a nearer approximation to the principle of free trade, than is at present to be found upon the statute book.

The rumor of the dismissals in the various custom houses, of which I wrote you in a postscript (a 2d letter,) on Saturday afternoon, created no little excitement in the Hall this morning, before the House met; the subject being in the mouths of all the members, as it were. Their comments were anything but complimentary to the integrity of purpose of the administration, in determining on the measure. It was denounced by the Democracy, as a sort of thimble-rigger trick, to be played off upon the merchants, to make them pierce the ears of Congress with their appeals. Weighers and measurers may be dispensed with in our custom houses, as the [illegible] might discharge the duties of the former in addition to their own. I shall not be surprised to find committees of the House, urging some such change vehemently, if it is found, that Mr. Meredith's scheme of doing without weighers and measurers works better than he probably designs. As for the gaugers, that class of revenue officers must be retained.

In the Senate, to-day, we had Mr. Mason's speech upon the bill for the more certain recovery of runaway slaves, finding their way into non-slaveholding States. Mr. Seward then brought forward a [illegible] amendment, evidently framed only with the view of commending himself to the abolitionists. I refer you to it (as found in the Washington papers, accompanying this letter,) for proof that it is designed only for the purpose I mention. Of course, he could not have believed that any such proposition, looking directly at defeating the end proposed to be accomplished by the bill, would go down with the Senate. Unfortunately for him, General Foote was at hand. Foote sprang to his feet, and made this amendment the text for half an hour's speech, exposing the demagogueism of its author, even more effectually than on the last previous occasion on which he took the same gentleman in hand. He used the opportunity as the most fitting occasion for relating an anecdote, which has been floating in political circles here, ever since Seward brought forward his Hungarian land-donating proposition, as the story goes. Seward, while Governor of New York, took the liberty of going down to Richmond, on one occasion, to talk with Governor Smith upon the subject of delivering up fugitive slaves, concerning which, there was then a dispute between Virginia and New York. In the course of the conversation, Governor Smith expressed a wish, that the philanthropists of the North would take to their bosoms all the free negroes of Virginia. Seward remarked that they made capital citizens of New York—[illegible]—and declared that nothing would give him greater pleasure, than to be able to take them off by the cargo, returning in their stead cargoes of the filthy, lazy, and no-account Dutch and Irish, streaming in such hordes, into the harbor of New York, of whom the good folks of that region were as anxious to be relieved, as the Virginians of their free negro population. Governor Smith happening to be here when Seward brought forward his Hungarian [illegible] resolution, was greatly astonished at the difference between his expressions, with reference to the principle of encouraging emigration of the oppressed of Europe to our shores, as therein contained, and that unreasonable conversation, and of course missed the latter. The Hon J. M. Patton, of Fredericksburgh, Va., was present, and heard Seward thus disburden his bosom of its disgust for the Dutch and Irish.

You may rely on it, Foote made the most of the occasion to-day. This was petition day in the Senate, and Mr. [illegible] presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, deliberately asking Congress to set apart a portion of the territory acquired from Mexico for the colonization of the free negroes of the States. I wonder whether the good folks of Ohio would "make a muss" if the people of California, and New Mexico, were to gravely propose to Congress, to establish such a colony upon the lands within the limits of Ohio belonging to the General Government?

EXAMINER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 29, 1850.

DEAR SIR:—Mr. Clay has spoken on the all absorbing question of Slavery, and has offered to the Congress another *Compromise, to save the Union;* whether it will or not, remains to be seen.

It seems to be a settled matter that no business of general interest to the country will be transacted by Congress until the Slavery question is disposed of. That question absorbs all others, and the feeling of dissatisfaction is more intense among the Southerners than the people generally in the North suppose.

There is no longer a doubt in my mind of a secession from the Union by the southern States, if the Wilmot proviso becomes a law, or, if a law should be passed abolishing the slave trade between the States, or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. *Any one of these measures* passed into a law, would, under the present excitement, dissolve the Union.

The people in the free States are not, in my opinion, aware of the true state of affairs in the South. It is high time for them to look into the real situation of the country. They should weigh these matters as they [illegible] and [illegible] demagogues [illegible]. The Union is in danger, and it [illegible] and warm hearts to avert the [illegible] calamity. There is no division among [illegible] members of Congress, on the subjects [illegible]. They are united as one man. [illegible] the restoration of runaway slaves [illegible] in the Senate [illegible] and it is believed the [illegible].

I understand that Gen. Taylor is a good deal [illegible]

WASHINGTON, January [illegible], 1850.

[illegible]

[illegible] The Abolitionists of the North and [illegible], together with the Free Soilers and other [illegible] political parties, [illegible] in both branches of Congress. In [illegible] case.

California will be admitted as a State into the Union, with her present Constitution; but she will be shorn somewhat of her proportions.—

The slave trade and Slave pens will be driven, as they ought long since to have been, from the District of Columbia;—

Texas will have her western boundary contracted, and Congress will assume her State debt in consideration thereof,—or, perhaps, a specific sum may be settled upon.

Territorial governments will be given to New Mexico, Deseret, and probably Jacinto, without the "Wilmot Proviso." It is, however, supposed by *some persons* that the Wilmot Proviso will be attached to the Compromise. If it should be, the *Compromise* is, of course, destroyed, and General *Taylor will have to interpose the* Veto, *to save the Union.* A very good reason. But will it be satisfactory to his Northern friends, who supported him because he was pledged not to Veto the "Wilmot Proviso?" That Gen. Taylor will veto a Wilmot Proviso, if it comes to him, is not doubted now; and a great struggle will be made by the Truman Smiths and Tom Corwins, who told the people of the North that they had Gen. *Taylor's pledge*, in black and white, that he would not veto the Wilmot Proviso, to prevent the passage of the Proviso.

Mr. Calhoun is not yet able to resume his seat in the Senate. What his course will be in regard to the Compromise is not positively known. Judging, however, from the tone and temper exhibited the other day by his peculiar friends, he will strenuously oppose it, and he will be backed by the Hales, the Corwins and the Sewards and perhaps some of the Smiths of the Senate.

The Tariff question is scarcely ever spoken of.—It will hardly be agitated at all this session.

But very few of the President's nominations have been acted on by the Senate yet, nor will they be, I presume, until the President or some one authorized to speak for the administration, acknowledges that the removals have been made for political difference of opinion, or until Mr. Bradbury's resolution calling *on the President for the reasons for removals* has been disposed of and answered. The rule will not apply to appointments made to fill vacancies.

Mr. Buchanan is here and I doubt not will exert great influence in settling the agitating question that now threatens the Union. We need more of such men in a crisis like the present one.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

At about four o'clock, yesterday morning, the premises No. 218 Main street, occupied by Mr. COMPTON, *as a dry-good store, were discovered* to be on fire, in the second story. Thence it spread to the Crockery and Glassware establishment of Wightman and Beckworth, No. 216 and to the Drug store occupied by John H. Coleman and the assignees of L. S. Reynolds, No. 220. The dry-goods concern of R. L. Sherman, No. 214 also suffered in its upper stories, but the stock was chiefly damaged by the flood of water poured upon it. The stock was very heavy, about $25,000 in value, and was insured as follows:—$2,000 in the Howard $5,000 in the Union Mutual, $3,500 in the Protection, Hartford, $3,000 in the Ætna, $5,500 in the Hartford, and $5,000 in the Columbia—in all, $23,000.

M. Compton, Dry-Goods, lost about $16,000, about two-thirds of which was insured. Evans' Daguerrian Gallery occupied the second and third stories of this building. Insured in the Genesee Mutual for $1,000, which will fall short of covering the loss.

Wightman & Beckworth, Crockery and Glassware—loss chiefly by removal. The insurance is $3,000 in the Lexington Company, which will fully meet the damage. In the second and third stories of this building were the law office of George Coit, Jr., and the paint-shop of——Shadake. The former lost a valuable library and his office furniture, and the latter all his stock, materials, tools, etc.—Neither, we believe, was insured.

On the corner of Swan and Main was the extensive drug store, lately occupied by L. S. Reynolds, and at the time of the fire, by J. H. Coleman. This building is destroyed, the walls having fallen in.—Coleman's stock was insured for $1,800—$800 in the Howard, N. Y. The assignees of L. S. Reynolds, were insured for $3,000—$3000 in the Buffalo Mutual, and $5,000 in the Deleware Mutual. In *the second story was the office of Drs. Wallis and* Wilcox, whose loss is not large.

The four stores were owned by George Coit, Esq., and the heirs of the late Hon. Charles Townsend.—They were insured for $6,000—$3,000 in the Northwestern Company, and a like amount in the Hartford.

The Commercial states the probable loss, entire, at about $45,000.

Owing to the intensity of the cold, the mercury standing below zero, the scarcity of water and the dilatory ringing of the bells, the fire was not extinguished as soon as it would probably have been, under other circumstance. The best Fire-department in the world, and, in point of efficiency, ours need yield the palm to none, must have felt the effect of these exigencies. The little tinkling nuisance, on the Lower Market, has no claim to the title of an alarm bell, for a city the size of ours, yet it was the *only one rung, for nearly half an hour, after the fire* was first discovered. As for water, we presume it will require a few more fires, like this, to awaken our people to the necessity of having a supply, which can be depended upon. *Until then we must depend upon the carts.—Buffalo Courier.*

NEW-YORK & ERIE RAILROAD.—This important work is making rapid progress toward its termination and as link after link is connected with it, the amount of business is correspondingly increasing, by its bringing into connection a large extent of country.—There can be now no doubt of the design of the company to extend it through to the lake, in this county, *according to the requirements of the charter;* and to save the three million lien, amounting, including interest, to some five million dollars, it is *necessary* that a single track should be completed through in six years from the 5th of May, 1845, which will be one year from next May. It would appear as if this was a short time to accomplish so much in, but it is understood that the most difficult part of this is completed, and they will be able to push forward the remaining portion much more rapidly. The *Tribune* says the directors have passed a resolution "to complete the road to Dunkirk on the Lake as soon as possible, and ordered the Contract Committee to make a contract to that effect. The route will be partly on the old line and partly a deviation from it.—The estimated cost is $2,100,000 from Hornelsville, or $1,600,000 from Corning. Several parties of contractors have been negotiating for some time past with the Company for the building of the last section of this road, and there will be no difficulty in making the contracts, excepting to decide which company to give them to."

The law of '45, releasing them from the $3,000,000 lien, was on condition of their constructing the road to *Lake Erie in Chautauque County*, but does not specify the point. There is no doubt, however, that Dunkirk is the point designated by the company to be reached.

It is not yet officially published what route will be taken, but a corps of engineers have been engaged *in surveying a more northern route, during the past* year, and it is generally supposed that a partial deviation to a northerly route will be made; to what extent is unknown. It is understood that a better grade is found, and the distance materially shortened.

A deviation from the original design in the location of the road, will of course disappoint many located on the line as first contemplated; and the petitions have been numerous to the Legislature to compel them to contract the road on that line. We suppose, however, that this question is entirely subject to the discretion of the company, [illegible]

[illegible]

AWFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE!

New York, Feb. 4—3 P. M.

An awful explosion occurred here this morning, the full particulars of which, at the present writing, it is impossible to give. The accident occurred at about half past 7 o'clock, by the bursting of a [illegible] horse power boiler in the printing press and machine shop of Mr. A. B. Taylor, No. 2, Hague street, within a door or two of Pearl street. As soon as the explosion took place, the whole building, which was five stories high, was actually lifted from its foundation to a height of six feet, and when it reached that elevation, it tumbled down, crushing amid the ruins a great many people. The exact number we have not been able to ascertain.

So great was the force of the explosion, that fragments of the building were scattered in every direction. The windows in the neighborhood were broken, and a large portion of the front wall of the building was thrown with tremendous force into the houses opposite. As near as can be estimated, there were some 100 or more persons in the building at the time of the catastrophe—scattered throughout the machine shop and the hat factory, as well as a bindery, in both of which a great many men and girls were usually employed.

The number of persons killed is dreadful to contemplate. Various opinions are afloat in regard to the cause of the explosion. But the most generally received one is, that the boiler which burst was imperfect. The proprietors state that it is a new boiler, and that the frost last night caused it to explode when fired up this morning.

William E. Merrill of Hose Company No. 14 was killed. He was dreadfully mangled, his features being scarcely recognisable. C. Jessup, assistant engineer, badly injured.

Amid the confusion which prevailed, the crying of the wounded—the wailings of the relations of those who were known to have been in the building at the time of the explosion—the noise of the engines, and the inquiries of the friends of the workmen, and the dust, smoke and excitement which prevailed, we found it impossible to get any reliable statement of anything connected with the awful catastrophe.

Mr. Cripper, the Chief Engineer in the machine shop has not been heard of since the explosion up to this hour. It is thought that he is among the killed.

At 11 o'clock we visited the Fourth Ward Station *House, and found several persons there in cots, who* had been severely but is is hoped not mortally injured. Among the men there were Charles Dougherty, John Thomas of Engine 19, and "a boy named Flood." Seven persons who were taken out of the ruins were taken to the Hospital.

In the machine shop and hat shop together, there were usually about 130 hands employed. Probably there were from 100 to 120 men and boys present at the time of the explosion.

Up to 12 o'clock, about 30 had been taken out, so that there must be some 60 or 70 there still.

There were at 12 o,clock a number of voices heard under the ruins. Their cries before noon were most piteous. It is feared that a large majority of those under the ruins are either crushed to death or drowned from the immense quantity of water poured in.

At a quarter to 12 o'clock there were three taken *out, these poor fellows were dripping wet and shivering fearfully.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—7 P. M.

The shock of the explosion was felt in Broadway ½ of a mile from the scene of the disaster. Great excitement still prevails in the neighborhood.—Great exertions are being made to clear away the rubbish to recover the bodies. Owing to the fire burning, much water has been thrown on the ruins and it is feared some have been drowned. One little boy aged ten, and a German were rescued this afternoon. A *portion of Hall & Son's Soap Factory was* blown up 60 feet. The boiler was not new; it had been on a boat and repurchased for the factory, and was there used for the first time this morning. The building was valued at $15,000—6 stories high, and owned by Messrs Harper & Brothers, publishers; machinery was valuable and all destroyed. The Hatters had not got to work except two and they escaped. *Altogether, 40 bodies have been taken* from the ruins either dead or wounded—some horribly mutilated. The number remaining in the ruins not known—supposed to be about 60.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—7 P. M.

The excitement still increases, in intensity at the scene of the explosion. The crowds collected around, eager to obtain further information as to their friends, seem to require the utmost efforts of the police for their control. Up to 4 P. M. there had been 31 dead bodies recovered. Most of those taken from the ruins were stiff and frozen. 150 laborers were at work on the ruins, and the Mayor employs others to replace them when tired. They have nearly reached the basement floor, where at the time of the accident about 25 men were employed.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS IN CHIHUAHUA.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 18th inst., copies from a Chihuahua paper of the 20th November, particulars of the fate of the Americans who fell into the hands of Apaches in Oct. The Apaches had offered to exchange them for Indians captured by the Mexicans, and the Governor of Chihuahua consented. But it does not appear that the exchange was effected.—The captured Americans numbered thirty-one; of whom ten escaped, and six were dead, most likely killed in a fight in attempting to get away; the fate of the remainder was unknown. Whether the party were California emigrants, of guerilleros in the service of Chihuahua, does not appear.

A letter from Chihuahua, to a gentleman in St. Louis, dated Nov. 6th, says 1,150 persons had died there of cholera in 21 days. Only three were foreigners. The epidemic has disappeared.

AN ELOPEMENT.—We learn that last week a woman from Franklin, Pa., left that place where she had a husband and three children living, and arrived at Jamestown, where on the next morning she was joined by a man from the former place, who had left a wife and five children. Having procured a conveyance they proceeded to Forestville. From there they went to Palmer's, about a mile this side of Forestville. To this place they were pursued by the husband of the renegade wife, in company with an officer, who took his discontented spouse and returned via this place to her desolate home. Variety is said to be "the spice of life," and in such cases as this, it is perhaps the *pepper* likewise.—*Fredonia Censor.*

FRAUD UPON A GIRL.—The Courier de la Louisiane tells an awful fraud, perpetrated on a young English girl who arrived in New Orleans not long since. Being in want of employment she went to an intelligence office, and was employed by a well dressed person to take of two young children. After obtaining possession of her, the poor creature was seduced into a marriage, and passed a day or two in quiet. Ere long, however, she was informed of the fact, that the marriage was a fraud, and on applying to the courts for relief discovered that the person who had deceived her was not only a swindler but a mulatto. To make her case yet harder all her apparel was detained to satisfy claims against the villain who had thus injured her. Unless we mistake the penalty of such an offence in Louisiana is death.

MORMON COIN.—Captain Reeder, of the steamer Whirlwind, has shown us a specimen of California gold, in the shape of a Mormon coin. Its weight is about fifteen pwts Troy, its current worth among the Mormons twenty dollars. Its circumference is that of a Spanish half doubloon. One side bears the inscription "Holiness to the Lord," with the All-seeing Eye, surmounted by the prophet's cap, on the reverse appear the letters C. S. L. C. P. C. the grasp of fellowship, with the date (1849) and value of the piece. It is clumsy, and in execution without merit. —*Cin. Dispatch.*

THE VARIOLOID IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil of the 17th says:

"It is estimated that 3000 persons, or nearly one-fifteenth of the whole population, have had the small pox or varioloid during the last four months. It is spreading to a considerable extent in Covington and Newport. [illegible]

[illegible]

Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1850.

☞ In order to get the "Receipts and Expenditures" of the County into our paper, we have been compelled to leave out many of our advertising favors.

JOHN CESSNA, Esq.—Gallant little Bedford has a representative in our Legislature, in the person of the gentleman whose name heads this article, that she may well be proud of. His recent speech upon the bill granting extraordinary privileges to the Reading Railroad, is one of great power and eloquence, and a withering exposition of one of the most infamous bills ever offered in our Legislature. *If we mistake not, such talent and fidelity as* Mr. C. displays will not escape the notice of the Democracy of the State. Higher honors are in reserve for him.

LAKE STILL OPEN.—Although we are now well into *February*, the last month of *winter*, the lake has not commenced to freeze over, and our harbor has comparatively little ice in it. On Saturday last the Propeller *Manhattan* came in on her way up. She was well loaded with freight and passengers; since then we have had a violent snow-storm, and two or three days of pretty cold weather —not enough, however, to form much ice; and at present *writing, (Thursday P. M.) the sun is out warm;* and under its genial rays, it can be truly said our prospect of sleighing is becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less."

☞ Our correspondent's miscellaneous selections came very opportune. The thrilling tale of "Circumstantial Evidence" shall find a place in our next.

GONE TO CALIFORNIA.—Erie has contributed two more of her citizens to the tide of emigration setting towards the shores of the Pacific in the persons of Messrs. Wm. Justice and Albert Hardy. Both of these young gentlemen left for San Francisco on Monday.

VERY MUCH IN CHARACTER.—The *Gazette* can't tell whether it is in favor of Mr. Clay's compromise or not. It cannot "say that it approves or disapproves" of such *an adjustment; and as to the question whether they* (the resolutions) "propose the best method of reaching the end had in view," it says "*perhaps they do—perhaps not* —we do not profess, just now, to be able to determine." That's non-committal at any rate, and withal very much in character. That print never yet whistled until its managers got sight of the political vane to see which way the wind blew.

LEGISLATIVE.—We have looked over the proceedings of our legislature for the past week for something of interest to our readers, but in vain. Nothing of general importance has taken place in either branch, hence we have not deemed it worth while to devote our space in that way.

PLANK ROADS—WILL THEY PAY?—In conversation with a country friend the other day, he expressed a doubt as to the stock of plank roads ever becoming a profitable investment. Of course we demured from such an idea, and although we could not speak from actual knowledge, yet we assured him that so far as our reading extended, every one yet constructed *had yielded from 12 to 25 per cent. on the interest.* Five miles of this species of road were recently laid down in our neighboring county of Chautauque, from Laona to Dunkirk, and we learn from the *Censor* that this road has paid 25 per cent. Now we assert that *five miles of road could not be built in any* direction from Erie that would not be traveled more than the road spoken of. The principal business of that section of Chautauque county is transacted at Fredonia, and not Dunkirk, consequently but a very small portion of the farmers of that section ever make use of this road.—Such would not be the case with any five or ten miles of *road leading into Erie. In regard to some of the other* New York plank roads, we find the following in one of our exchanges which, we think, fully answers our inquiry, *will they pay:*

The Waterville and Utica road, 19 miles long, cost $41,000, dividend just declared of 10 per cent., payable to stockholders 1st of May. 10 per cent. laid by for repairs, &c.

Utica and Bridgewater road, 20 *miles long, cost* $40,000, pays 25 per cent. regularly.

The Boonville road pays 22 per cent., and the Whitestown road about 25 per cent.

The Fonda and Johnstown road, four miles long cost $3,000, pays 50 per cent. regularly.

Again, in another we find that—

The New York companies generally divide about ten per cent. per annum; besides laying up a fund annually, supposed to be sufficient for the renewal of the road by the time the plank are worn out. The Rome and Oswego road cost $21,000 and the receipts for the first year were about $17,000 or nearly 16 per cent.

The Syracuse road has paid from twelve to fifteen per cent. during the three years it has been in use, and during that time there has been out of the receipts a new track lain for two miles along side of what was before a single track, and besides there was a surplus of $7,000 in the treasury on the first of February last. The price of the stock was $100 per share, but only $80 per share were paid in. It is now said to be worth $110 per share and hard to get at that.

THE FIRST DISCORDANT NOTE.—The Boston *Post* says the New Bedford *Mercury* is the first and only Taylor paper in Massachusetts that dissents from the doctrine *of the California message.* It says—

"We respect Gen. Taylor, but we should not respect ourselves if we did not protest against his non-intervention, let-alone-scheme." * * * "Let every whig stand firm upon this doctrine (the Wilmot proviso), whatever may be the views of the President and his cabinet."

Massachusetts is *one* ahead of Pennsylvania in this respect. Not "the first discordant note" have we yet heard from the Delaware to the Lake, although there is not a whig paper in the State that has not denounced this "let-alone" doctrine of the President time and again.

HOLD YOUR BREATH!—The London *Standard* calls Gen. Taylor "the ablest man in the United States," and classes "Webster and Lawrence as the really great men of the republic."—*Boston Post.*

Yes, "hold your breath"—the *Standard* is right. Webster said the nomination of Taylor "was not fit to be made," and *truth* is always an evidence of *greatness.* Taylor says we are at "peace with *all* the world and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the *rest* of mankind." Who but a great man could have perpetrated *such* a bull without ever having seen Ireland. And as to Lawrence, why he has recently proved his claims to greatness beyond cavil. At a public dinner in London recently, he was called upon for a speech, and in complying, made use of the following language:

"The Americans were Anglo-Saxons as well as Englishmen. They were older than his fellow-countrymen; but *previous* to the year 1776, &c, in common with his countrymen, had the same pride and glory in the British name that any British subject could entertain that night".

As Mr. Lawrence is *only* about 50 years old, he could not have been born for at least 20 years after the period he speaks of as having had so much "pride and glory in the British name." Great man, that Lawrence; evidently thinks he's older than his daddy!

A CANDIDATE FOR A MAD HOUSE.—William Lloyd Garrison sent a letter to the Abolition Convention in New York last week, in which he urged that:

"The time has come to preach disunion, on the highest moral and religious grounds. The constitution of the United States is a 'covenant with death and hell.' In the name of God, of Christ, of humanity, of liberty, it must be denounced and repudiated by all who revere God, love Christ, regard humanity, and cherish liberty. It is time to see how the people of the North will meet this issue."

William Lloyd Garrison *is better for a mad-house, than the consideration of reasonable people.*

ANNOUNCEMENT.—[illegible]

MR. CLAY'S COMPROMISE RESOLUTIONS.

As a matter of general interest, in the present aspect of the slave question, we give below the resolutions offered in the Senate, the other day, as a basis of compromise between the North and the South, by Mr. Clay. It will be seen that so far as the settlement of this question in the Territories is concerned, the proposition to frame territorial governments for our new acquisitions from Mexico without "providing by law either for its introduction into or exclusion from" them, covers substantially the broad platform upon which Gen. Cass, both in his recent speech, and his Nicholson letter, placed himself, and with him the Democratic party of the Union in the last Presidential election. We have no doubt some such compromise will be effected—we trust it will, and believe that every true friend of the country will be satisfied! With us the Union is above all price, and that man who, to carry out a mere abstract question like the Wilmot proviso, would endanger it in the least, is worse than a traitor.

The result in California ought to satisfy the north—indeed it ought to satisfy the most ultra opponent of the extension of slavery that that institution can never be extended over our new possessions—that the people themselves have said "thus far shalt thou go and no farther!" California has proclaimed herself free!—what more do they wish?—what better evidence that nature and public opinion have both conspired to prevent the further extension of this institution? But set all this aside—admit for the argument sake, that the proposed Territories of New Mexico, Deseret and Jacinto, are calculated by nature for the introduction and profitable employment of slaves —that public opinion has no influence in the premises—is not the general principles of the plan proposed by Gen. Cass, and maintained throughout the contest of 1848 by the national Democracy, and now brought forward and adopted by the Senator from Kentucky, Mr. Clay, fair to the north, just to the South, and equitable to the whole country? Is it not republican, and does it not recognize as its main pillar one of the fundamental principles upon which our institutions are founded—*the inherent right of the people to self-government.* The advocates of legislation upon this subject claim for themselves the right to choose, in their primary capacity, the character of their local institutions, but deny to the people who settle our new territories the same privilege. Does the crossing of an imaginary line between a State and a Territory alter or abolish this inherent right of the people? Does it render them any the less capable of self-government? Is the enterprising Yankee, from the Granite Hills of New Hampshire, the sturdy German from Pennsylvania, and the chivalrous decendant of the Huguenots of South Carolina, who meet together in New Mexico as setlers and citizens, any the less capable of exercising the rights of *freemen* because they have left the states of their nativity, and became citizens of a territory? Common sense teaches us not—and California, the young Hercules of the Pacific, proclaims it by sending to her Eastern sisters a Constitution which, for simplicity, terseness and adaptation to the wants of the people, is not equalled by any similar *instrument in our confederation.*

But it is hardly necessary to argue the question farther—it has already, and will again, receive the attention of much abler pens than ours. We cannot, however, close without calling attention to this additional evidence of the wisdom and truth of the Democratic policy. The very ground which this Ajax of the whig party proposes as a "compromise," was the platform upon which the Democracy fought the contest of 1848. It is the very ground, also, that the whigs then ridiculed and denounced! Was the wisdom of the position of a party ever more clearly vindicated than this is now being vindicated *by its opponents! First*, the President they elected because they declared he would not veto the proviso, when pressed to the wall is compelled to slide upon one corner, and then the "embodyment," bold and manly as he always is, plants himself plump upon the middle, and calls upon the whole Union to endorse it. Truly and beautifully did the poet say—

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

We do not allude to this, however, for the purpose of finding fault with our opponents for their present course —on the contrary we highly approve of it, showing clearly as it does that however much they may abuse and denounce the policy of the Democracy, they are sure in the end to acknowledge their error. Besides we wish to see this question taken out of politics, and settled by the united wisdom and action of both parties.

In regard to the other points in these resolutions we might enlarge, but will only refer to one or two. We agree with Mr. Clay that Congress ought not to "abolish slavery in the district of Columbia so long as it continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State" and the people of the district. But we also believe that an effectual step ought to be put to the traffic in the district. This much the south owe to the *feelings and sentiments of the north, and if* put in proper spirit of compromise, we have no doubt this much they will yield. We also think that Congress ought to pass a practical and efficient law, to carry the provisions of the constitution, in regard to fugitive slaves, into effect in good faith. The want of such a law, we believe to be the most prominent cause of irritation and bad feeling between the two sections of the Union. We regard it as a question of much greater practical importance to the South, than the question of the proviso. If this is "dough-facedness," as some of the ultra impracticables seem to think it is, why then are we a "dough-face," and the constitution is a "dough-faced" instrument.

The following are the resolutions:

It being desirable for the peace, concord and harmony of the Union of these States, to settle and adjust amicably all existing questions of controversy between them, arising out of the institution of slavery, upon a fair equitable, and just basis; Therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That California with suitable boundaries, ought upon her application to be admitted as one of the States of this Union, without the imposition by Congress of any restriction in respect to the exclusion or introduction of slavery within those boundaries.

2d. *Resolved*, That as slavery does not exist by law, and is not likely to be introduced into any of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, it is expedient for Congress to provide by law either for its introduction into or exclusion from any part of the said territory; and that appropriate Territorial governments ought to be established by Congress in all of the said territory, not assigned as the boundaries of the proposed State of California, without the adoption of any restriction or condition on the subject of slavery.

3d. *Resolved*, That the western boundary of the State of Texas ought to be fixed on the Rio del Norte, commencing one marine league from its mouth, and running up that river to the southern line of New Mexico; thence with that line eastwardly, and so continuing in the same direction to the line as established between the United States and Spain, excluding any portion of New Mexico, whether lying on the east or west of that river.

4th *Resolved*, That it be proposed to the State of Texas that the United States will provide for the payment of all that portion of the legitimate and *bona fide* public debt of that State contracted prior to its annexation to the United States, and for which the duties on foreign imports were pledged by the said State to its creditors, not exceeding the sum of $——, in consideration of the said duties so pledged having been no longer applicable to that object after the said annexation, but having henceforward become payable to the United States; and upon the condition also that the said State of Texas shall, by some solemn and authentic act of her, Legislature, or of a convention, relinquish to the United States any claim which it has to any part of New Mexico.

5th. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, whilst that institution continues to exist in the State of Maryland, without the consent of that State, without the consent of the people of the District, and without just compensation to the owners of slaves within the District.

6th. *But Resolved*, That it is expedient to prohibit within the District the slave-trade, in slaves brought into it from States or places beyond the limits of the District, either to be sold therein as merchandise, or to be transported to other markets without the District of Columbia.

7th. *Resolved*, That more effectual provision ought to be made by law, according to the requirement of the Constitution, for the restitution and delivery of persons bound to service or labor in any State, who may escape into any other State or Territory in the Union.

And 8th. *Resolved*, That Congress has no power to prohibit or obstruct the trade in slaves between the slaveholding States; but that the admission or exclusion of slaves brought from one into another of them, depends exclusively upon their own particular laws.

PLEASANT.—[illegible]

[illegible]

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

☞ [illegible]

☞ [illegible]

☞ [illegible]

☞ [illegible]

☞ The "[illegible]" [illegible]

☞ Gideon Wilson, of North Providence, was recently fined $3 and costs, in all $6.25, for refusing to return a borrowed umbrella. If he had stolen it he would probably have got off scot free.

☞ [illegible].—The Washington *Union* says that not a single secretary of the Cabinet called upon the Hungarian [illegible], [illegible], except Reverdy Johnson.

☞ GEOGRAPHY.—"How many Poles are there?" "Three." "Name them." "The North Pole, the South Pole, and the Pole which knocked down the persimmons?"

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, a Taylor paper, says there can be scarcely a doubt of President Taylor's determination to veto the Wilmot proviso, should it pass congress.

☞ Fanny Kemble will not "read" for pay in a slave-holding State, a resolution which strikes the Southrons as singularly out of harmony with her acceptance of $2000 annually from her late husband, who is a slave-holder.

☞ Four persons, charged with passing counterfeit paper were arrested in Pittsburgh, on Monday. Spurious notes to the amount of $1600, purporting to have been issued by banks in Ohio, Pittsburgh, and Indiana, were found in their possession.

☞ The total value of coin, coined in the several mints of the United States, during the year 1849, is according to the report of the Board of Directors, $162,189,[illegible].—The amount of gold from California, received at the mints during the year, was $[illegible].

☞ To soften a man's manners there is nothing like love. We care not how boorish a fellow may be, get him inflamed with malice, and in less than four weeks you will see him studying Byron and indulging in ruffle shirts.

☞ A MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.—In a quarrel, in one of the Five Pointish localities of Ithaca, known as "Canada," one Davis Lotts was shot by a woman named Susan Walker. The wound, if it does not prove mortal, will cripple him for life. Lotts had first broken the woman's jaw bone by a blow with a billet of wood.

☞ A lover out west, in describing his *Adonis* says:—Her eyes were [illegible], her lips [illegible], while her fingers were [illegible], and her bosom "pound [illegible]" or "some pumpkins," he don't know which. Quite a vegetable diet her husband will have. He will [illegible].

☞ We have accounts of a hog living under a stack of hay, without any thing to eat except straw, for 74 days—of a horse living a fortnight in the woods, attached to a wagon and the wagon fastened to trees, without any food—and of a doctor in prison living forty days upon nothing.

☞ The North Carolinian tells a story of a slave who has gradually become white. The change is supposed to have been caused by the bite of a rattle-snake, which occurred some ten or a dozen years since. He was formerly as black as an African, and now shows no signs of the negro except the kinks in his hair.

☞ THE AURORA BOREALIS tells a good one of a certain noted burglar, who having just been sentenced, on various convictions, to sixty-seven years' imprisonment, rose in the dock, and addressed the court: "Judge, I do feel sort o' pleased and grateful; you've took a great load off my mind: for, by jingo, I thought you was going to be particular severe on me this time, and send me for life!"

☞ The N. Y. Herald thinks the object of the administration is to stimulate the north and the south to some daring act, which shall call for the [illegible] interference of General Taylor, and thus by some prompt action to present him as the savior of the Union. This would make him a candidate for a re-election, and stifle all other political questions.

☞ GEN. JOSEPH LANE has been nominated for the presidency by an enthusiastic democratic meeting at Indianapolis. The people of the west deeply resent the treatment he has received at the hands of Z. Taylor. It was, perhaps, fear of his popularity that caused the insertion in the N. Y. Tribune of the slanderous letters from Oregon.

☞ WM. HERMAN, a thief and a counterfeiter, has been sentenced at Baltimore to the penitentiary for seventeen years. He arrived at New York in August last from Germany, where he had just been pardoned under the scaffold, having been sentenced to be hung for counterfeiting. He was pardoned on condition that he should emigrate.

☞ They say that Neil S. Brown, the defeated Taylor candidate for governor in Tennessee, is to be sent as minister to Russia, and it is pronounced to be "a most excellent appointment." If he stays only at St. Petersburg now, to make a speech and open the Neva! Nothing cuts away ice like a dense fog.

☞ A very extraordinary death occurred in New York. Mrs Amelia Waugh was found by her husband, upon going to his dinner, sitting in her chair, with her face resting in a pan of dry peas on the table. Peas were found in her mouth, nose, and under her eyelids; and it was found that she died of congestion of the lungs, from suffocation.

☞ The Baltimore Patriot says the Washington Union publishes the advertisement of proposals for carrying the mails, which is worth $[illegible], "through the clemency of the president and the postmaster general"! Just as the Intelligencer used to publish similar advertisements through the clemency of democratic presidents and postmasters generals. If all we hear of old Ritchie be true, he is much more careful with the public money than with his own.

☞ DECISION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Judge Coulter, of the supreme court, has delivered a decision which in fact establishes that divorces by the legislature, *for causes within the jurisdiction of the courts in divorce cases*, are unconstitutional and void. The effect of this decision will be to invalidate seven-eighths of the divorces granted by the legislature since 1838. Judge Burnside said this decision would create incalculable injury, and he dissented from it entirely.

☞ A late Missouri paper contains a poetic description of a bowie knife fight, that lately took place in that interesting neighborhood. The denouement was as follows:—

"The weapon then drew a skinner knife,
[illegible]
And in he plunged it to the hilt,
[illegible]"

Missouri will be "some" on poetry yet.

☞ A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette [illegible] says that in a certain village in the State of Indiana, on the Ohio river, there is a society for the purpose of taking and returning to their owners runaway slaves. It is said that they have agents in Kentucky, [illegible] slaves to run away, and who give them such direction as to their course, after having the slaves, as will certainly lead to their being apprehended.

☞ The [illegible] [illegible]

By Magnetic Telegraph.

By Speed's New York and Erie Line, for the Observer.

New York, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.

The Empire City arrived here last night at 12 o'clock. She brings about [illegible] of gold dust, and 280 passengers. She brings no mails, they were brought in the Falcon. The list of deaths in California embraces eight names.

The California Legislature met Dec. 15th and was organized on the 17th, by the choice E. J. White, of Sacramento, [illegible] in Assembly, and E. K. Chamberlain, of San Diego, President pro tem in the Senate. Gov. Burnett was inaugurated on the 20th, immediately after which ceremony the Legislature by viva voce voted for United States Senators. Whole number of votes was 46, necessary to a choice 24. On the first ballot John C. Fremont 29, W. M. Gwin 22, H. W. Halleck 14, T. B. King 12, John W. Geary 3, Robt. Semple 3, Thos. J. Henly 2. On the 2d ballot Wm. N. Gwin 24, H. W. Halleck 14, T. J. Henly 2, J W. Geary 1, T. B. King 9. So J. C. Fremont, Wm. M. Gwin were declared duly elected. Wm. B. [illegible] has been appointed Secretary of State, J. S. Houston Comptroller, Maj. R. Rogers Treasurer, E. R. [illegible] Attorney General, Chas. J. Whiting Surveyor General, S. C. Hastings Judge of Supreme Court. The whole number of votes thrown at the election for Governor and Representatives for Congress was only 25,000, although the state can probably poll 70,000. There were ten candidates in the field for Congress. The highest on the list is G. W. Wright. The next Edward Gilbert, of the New York volunteers, one of the editors of the Alta Californian.

The Message of Gov. Burnett disappointed many of his friends, as a literary production. It will not attract very general attention for its elegance, clearness or comprehension. Many important matters are merely slurred over, while not a syllable is uttered on the subject of Education. The Governor seems to doubt as to whether the legislature should proceed at once to frame important laws for the government of the state, or await the action of Congress upon the Constitution. In regard to the civil and criminal code, the message recommends the adoption of the definition of crimes and misdemeanors contained in the common law of England—the English law of evidence—the English commercial law—the civil code of the state of Louisiana, and the Louisiana code of practice. The Governor estimated the current expenses of the state for the year at $5,000,000; to meet this large sum, the message recommends the immediate imposition of a pole tax, and a tax upon real and personal property in proportion to its value. He recommends also, that no person who may neglect to pay his taxes shall be permitted to bring a civil suit in any court in the state until arrearages are paid. This will not be a popular move.—The Governor, also, while he says nothing against Chinese—Kanakas—debased Chinese—Sidney thieves, and other outsiders coming freely into the state, recommends the expulsion in toto of free negroes. He thinks that if allowed to emigrate, slaves will form contracts in the southern states for one or more years with their masters, and thus be to all intents and purposes slaves. We think that objection may be easily got over by the states declaring all such contracts null and void. We do not perceive that the message treats any other matters of note.

Prospects for gold hunters for the next season were considered very flattering. It is thought that a much larger amount would be taken out than the past year.

Gold digging had nearly been suspended for the season, and a good many persons were flocking into the towns. Wages of common laborers were much lower.—Only from $8 to $10 per day were being paid.

On the morning of the 24th of December, a fire broke out in Dennison's Exchange, and in two hours nearly $1,000,000 of property was destroyed. The Parker House is among the buildings burned. All the buildings on Portsmouth Square and Washington street were consumed.

A fire broke out at Stockton on Sunday, the 24th, destroying a number of buildings and property to the amount of $150,000.

Prices in San Francisco on the 1st, indicate no scarcety of provisions. Flour, $12a21 per bbl. Corn meal, $15a18. Mackerel, No. 1, $18a21. Salmon, $14a18. Dry Cod, $8a10 per 100 lbs. Sugar, brown, 14a25 cts. Beef $15a25 per bbl. Pork, mess, $28a31. Hams, 45 a50 cts. per lb. Butter, 20a25 cts. Cheese 50a55. Potatoes $[illegible] per [illegible] lbs. Beans 5a6 cts per lb.

THE EXPLOSION.—This morning's papers give a list of 40 dead bodies found in the ruins. There are yet about that number missing. The work of removing the rubbish is progressing, and it is expected the balance of the dead will be recovered to-day.

☞ Universalist Meeting.—The eight Lecture in the course [illegible] and defence of Universalism, will be delivered in the Universalist Church to-morrow evening. Subject—"The Atonement." Feb. 8.

☞ WISCONSIN WITNESS.—Granville, Milwaukee co., Wis., Oct. 12, 1849.—Mr. Sloan—Dear Sir: Recently my horses ran away with a log chain attached, which cut and other wise injured them seriously, so much so that I considered my team ruined for business. Fortunately a friend recommended the use of your Ointment. I went to Milwaukee and purchased a box.—It soon removed the inflammation and in a few days the wounds healed. [illegible] derived from the use of your Ointment, on my horses, induced me to acquaint you with the fact, believing its publicity would benefit you and the public.

Yours, &c., GEORGE COMSTOCK.

☞ See Agent's names at the head of Sloan's Column. For further particulars and testimonials, get Pamphlets of Agents.

☞ THE DISEASES OF THE LIVER, is one of the most common, as well as the most formidable diseases known to American physicians. It has in no case failed to attract the closest attention from the Faculty in all quarters of the Union.—Still, however, [illegible] periods, and thousands more are made to feel [illegible] by the disease. The proprietors of M'Lane's Liver Pills feel confident that they offer to the afflicted a remedy which time has tested, and has never failed of success when a fair trial has been given it. Call and purchase a box at Sold by Carter & Brother and J. H. Burton, Erie, Pa.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult., by the Rev. S. B Sullivan. Mr. Andrew J. Robbins of Ellington Centre, Chautauque Co, N. Y. to Miss Almira M. Fitzpatrick, of Wesleyville.

On the 31st ult., in this city, by Rev. Dr. Flint, Mr. John Jones, to Miss Margaret Parks.

DIED.

In M'Kean, on the morning of the 5th inst., Francis Maria, daughter of Moses C. and Sophia Giddings, aged 16 years 1 month and 16 days.

On the 25th ult., in Waterford, after a protracted illness, William Benson, Esq., in the 93d year of his age.

On the 1st inst., in Fairview, of Lung-fever, Eliza Pollock, daughter of S. M. and Sarah Sturgeon, in her 6th year.

On the 25th ult., in Springfield township, Mr. Melchiah Brindle, aged 47 years.

FLOUR.

190 Barrels choice Michigan Flour, [illegible] superior Rye Flour, For Sale by J. KELLOGG.
Erie, Feb. 6.—[illegible]

CLOSING OUT! CLOSING OUT!!

As the Subscriber intends removing West as soon as he can close up his business in Erie, he offers his stock of

Groceries & Provisions,

Yankee Notions, &c. &c., at greatly reduced prices. Good Tea from 30 to 75 cents per pound, Wooden Ware, Dairy Salt, Wisp Brooms, Prunes, Sugars, Spices, Tobacco, Brandy, Gin, Port and Malaga Wines, and numerous other articles, will be sold at Cost, with transportation added. Wrapping Paper at cost. I therefore invite an inspection of those who wish to purchase for cash at very low prices, and shall be happy to wait upon all who call.

Erie, Feb 6, 1850. R. A. BAKER, Cheapside.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, of the County of Erie, will be sold by public Vendue on the premises, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, commencing at one o'clock, P. M., the following described property, situate in the township of Girard, about [illegible] mile west of Girard village, belonging to the estate of [illegible], deceased, to wit:

A certain messuage or piece of Land situate in the Township of Girard aforesaid and described and bounded as follows: Bounded north by the Ridge Road, East by the Road leading south from the old [illegible] and the land of Joseph Philips, South and West by the lands of [illegible], containing about [illegible] acres of land. Also a certain other piece of Land, Bounded [illegible] by lands of [illegible], South by [illegible], and west by the Road leading South [illegible], containing about seven acres of land. Also, a certain piece of land, bounded North by the old [illegible] by other lands of said [illegible], and west by [illegible] and lands of Lorenzo Stevens & Co., containing twelve acres of land, it being the timber adjoining out of land sold with the mill by the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of the public that they are prepared to take Likenesses of a superior quality at their rooms, over [illegible] Brown's Hotel.

There are several reasons why persons can obtain better pictures at our rooms than at any other in this city, or in this part of the country. One is,

[illegible]

Skylight and side light COMBINED, each counteracting the [illegible] of the other, and producing a [illegible] and most beautiful effect.—TRY IT. WHOEVER IS NOT SATISFIED WITH PICTURES TAKEN ELSEWHERE!!

Another reason is, we have the best apparatus. The importance of this will be obvious to any one.

We shall not offer those who favor us with their patronage, the dim, limited, copper-like things, which many who call themselves artists present to the public. Neither shall we offer those dark, gloomy images which human beings are sometimes made to resemble themselves but clear and accurate Likenesses, possessing the most beautiful blending of light and shade, richness and depth of tone, remarkable distinctness of features, true expression of the eye, boldness of relief, distance and invisibility of back ground, delicacy of finish, softness, transparent and artistic effect.

Remember there is no room of the kind near here which has the facilities of this. It is designed to be a permanent establishment, NOT TO BE EQUALED is our motto. W. H. SHERMAN, W. N. LEWIS.
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850.

FLOUR! FLOUR!! FLOUR!!!

☞ MILCREEK MILLS. ☜

I will sell and deliver in any part of the city, Flour by the barrel at $5 25, and warrant it to be equal to any made in the country. "Fancy" brands and "Extra" not excepted.
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. a38 JOHN ELLIOT.

ERIE CITY MILLS.

CORNER OF PENN ST. & RAILROAD PLACE.

The public are assured that Custom Grinding is done at this Mill as well as Merchant work.

Constantly on hand, Flour by the barrel, and per pound at same rate as per barrel. Those who purchase by the barrel can have it delivered at any point in the city free of charge.

Bran and Shorts, also for Sale.

Orders for Flour by the barrel left with C. McSparren will be attended and delivered as above stated. H. S. FAY, Miller.
Erie City Mills, Jan. 25, 1850. *37

FAIRMOUNT MILLS ARE NOT CLOSED.

WE WANT WHEAT.

Cash! Cash! Cash!! Cash!! Cash!! Cash!!!

We will pay Cash for Whitewood, Cherry, Sycamore, Curled Maple and Black Walnut Lumber.

FLOUR.

We have a good stock of superfine FLOUR on hand, for sale by the load, half barrel, or by the pound. Also, a few barrels of J. Towner's best. The subscribers take this opportunity of returning their thanks for the liberal patronage they have been favored with heretofore. WALKER & TOWNER.
Erie, Jan. 25 3m37

NEW CONCERN.

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

W. C. BRALEY, having purchased and made additions to the Livery Stock formerly owned by E. Willis, situate on State street, between 7th and 8th, in the rear of James Liddle's Blacksmith shops, would inform his friends and the public that it will afford him pleasure at all times to accommodate them with

Horses, Buggies and Sleighs.

He is also prepared to Set and Trim Tails, and attend Lame and Sick Horses, in the most approved manner. Work warranted. Horses taken to keep by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. Erie, Jan 24, 1850.—6m37

CASH! CASH!!

The subscribers will pay CASH for any quantity of
¾ inch White Wood,
1 " "
1½ " "
2½, 3, 4 and 5 inch White Wood Plank,
6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in. sq. " column.
3 by 4 inch square " scantling.
Also, Cherry, Black Walnut and Sycamore.
Jan 25, 1850. GEO. SELDEN & SON

STRAY SHEEP.

Came into the enclosure of the subscriber in Venango township in December last, a large white buck sheep; mark, end the right ear cut off. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away. WM. TANNER.
Venango, Jan. 25, 1850. 3t47

Horse Shears and Fleams, at the Hardware Store of REED & SANFORD.
Jan 25

Among the meanest things on earth is a dull Razor. Don't growl, but go to the Hardware Store and get a "Tally Ho" that will shave easy, No 3 Reed House. Jan 25.

Daguerreotyping and Painting.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and KELLOGG, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that they have fitted up a spacious SKY LIGHT in the building formerly occupied by W. H. Knowlton, as a Jewelry Store, five doors east of Brown's Hotel, for the express purpose of Daguerreotyping. Being in possession of all the late improvements, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please all those who may see fit to give them a call. We would invite the ladies and gentlemen to call and examine our specimens. Likenesses taken as foul as well as fair weather and set in cases, Frames, Pins, Lockets or Bracelets. Also pictures taken of sick or diseased persons at their residences. Painted or Daguerreotype likenesses accurately copied.
Erie, Jan. 10, 1850. 3t36

EAGLE SALOON.

Under William's Exchange, three doors below Brown's Hotel.

By ORDER—Oysters can be served up and taken to all parts of the City, and to private rooms of Hotels and Boarding Houses, at all hours of the night or day.

BILL OF FARE—DINNER.

Roast Beef,	1s.	Roast Chicken,	1s.
" Pork,	1s.	" Duck,	1s.
Corned Pork,	1s.	" Pig,	1s.
" Beef,	1s.	Fried Ham,	1s
Boiled Ham,	1s.	" Fish,	1s.
Pork and Beans,	1s.	Fricassee Chicken,	1s 6d.
Roast Turkey,	1s.		

ORDERED DISHES.

1 Doz. Fried Oysters,	3s.	½ Broiled Chicken,	1s.
½ " "	2s.	Calves Feet,	3s.
1 " Stewed "	3s.	Pickled Pigs' Feet,	1s.
½ " " "	2s.	" Tripe,	1s.
1 " Raw "	1s.	" Tongue,	1s.
Beef Steak,	1s. 6d.	Cold Meats,	1s.
Pork Chop,	1s. 6d.	Cold Poultry,	1s.
Mutton "	1s. 6d.	Buckwheat Cakes,	6d.
Fried Liver,	1s. 6d.	Dry Toast,	6d.
" Pigs feet,	1s.	Coffee,	6d.
Broiled Ham,	1s.	Tea,	6d.
Ham and Eggs,	2s.	Extra Vegetables,	6d.
Omelette,	1s.	Fricassee Giblets,	1s. 6d.
" Souffice,	2s.	Tomato Butter Toast,	1s. 6d.
Poached Eggs and Toast,	1s. 6d.	Mush and Milk,	1s. 6d.
Venison Steak,	2s.	French Rolls,	1s. 6d.
Quails,	2s.	Waffle Cakes,	1s. 6d.
Snipe,	2s.	Chocolate	1s.

Oysters in kegs and cans, for family use, kept constantly on hand. 30

SELLING OFF AT COST.

SAVE YOUR DIMES, QUARTERS AND HALVES.

Great Reduction in Prices at POWERS' New York Store—$12,000 to $15,000 of Goods going Cheap.

The subscriber, desirous of closing his merchantile business in Erie, will, on and after this date, sell his goods in lots to suit purchasers at nett cost prices for Cash. My stock consists of a large and well assorted selection of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Families, Hotel Keepers and all others, are respectfully invited to call and supply their wants, and may rest assured that BARGAINS will be offered them.

My stock is worthy the attention of City or Country Merchants, who may be short of their supplies. Very Respectfully
S. B. POWERS.
Erie, Jan. 12, 1850. No 6 Bonnel Block, State street.

500 BBLS. City Mills Superfine Flour, sold at the lowest market price, at C. M. TIBBALS,
Erie, Dec. 29, 1849. Cheapside.

CLEAR THE TRACK

FOR THE

Great Western Locomotive!!

TAKE NOTICE, ALL THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED!

CALL at SIEGEL'S Corner and convince yourselves that he is Now receiving the largest, cheapest and best lot of GROCERIES ever brought to Erie. Among his assortment may be found the following:

SUGARS.—Six tons of Port Rico Coffee Sugar, Crushed, Loaf and Pulverized.

COFFEE.—Ten bags Old Government Java, ten bags of Laguera and ten bags of Rico.

MOLASSES.—Two thousand gallons New Orleans Porto Rico and Sugar House.

TEAS.—Fifteen chests Young Hyson, Imperial, Black and Gunpowder. Imperial tea in six pound cadies for family use.

FISH.—Five thousand pound Cod Fish, Mackerel, Shad, Holland Herring, Smoked Herring and Sardines.

Twenty barrels Turpentine, thirty do. of Linseed, Lamp and Tanners oil.

150 kegs Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead.

The largest kind of an assortment of Paints and Dyestuffs.

100 kegs of Eastern and Pittsburgh Nails.

LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Port Wine, Madeira, Malaga, Claret and French West Wine.

TOBACCO.—100 dozen Schott's fine New York Smoking, sixteen boxes Cavendish, 100 dozen fine cut Rappee and Maccaboy Snuff.

Ten kegs and 100 flasks Kentucky Rifle Powder, fifty bags of Shot, bar Lead and Percussion Caps.

Thirty boxes Candy, 35 drums of Malaga Figs, 20 jars prunes and a great variety of articles in my line that would take more time than I have to enumerate them.

To my old customers and the public generally, I would say, call at SIEGEL'S Corner, directly opposite the Farmer's Hotel and see for yourselves, that I am bound to sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than any other establishment West of Buffalo. C. SIEGEL.
Erie July 7, 1849. n8

SPECTACLES.—Blindness improved by Perifocal, Parabolic and other kinds of Glass, in Gold and Silver, German Silver, Steel, and other frames. An extensive assortment to select from at November 24, 1849. LOOMIS & Co's.

Hold Up! Walk Up and see the Bang Up!!

The public are invited to call at the Erie Steam Foundry, or at our Store, and examine the last Paragon of Cooking Stoves, just got out with an uncommon large Oven, high enough to bake a large Turkey on its feet, while six loves of bread are baking around it. The "noise and confusion" it has made East, has induced the characteristic name of BANG UP. One who lately saw nine leaves of beautifully baked bread, taken from the oven at one time, "was reminded of the capacity of a small pig which drank two quarts of whey at a draught, and did not then fill the measure which contained the whey into four inches." See certificates.
Erie, Feb. 2, 1850. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

ERIE, January 23, 1850.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester: Gent.—To your inquiry whether the "Bang Up" Cooking Stove purchased from you during the present month, has given satisfaction or not, I have the pleasure of answering that said stove has met our fullest expectation in every particular, and would not be exchanged for any other pattern now in use of which I have knowledge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. A. SCOTT.

Messrs. Lester, Sennett & Chester; Gent.—We are using your improved modern Cooking Stove, called the "Bang Up," and after a fair trial I can recommend it as superior to any stove in use in this section of the country. Among the most prominent advantages of this stove, is the [illegible] of the Oven, it being sufficiently capacious for the largest family, and also in a saving of fuel. I [illegible] that one half the fuel [illegible] for the [illegible] I [illegible] satisfaction. [illegible]

[illegible]

Sloan's Column.

☞ All the [illegible]

[illegible]

THE [illegible]
OF VETERINARY [illegible]
W. B. SLOAN'S [illegible]
[illegible]
☞ Price only Fifty Cents. ☜

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SLOAN'S OINTMENT [illegible] to be an infallible remedy in every case where it has been faithfully applied on the human system, for growing Inflammation, drawing out the inflammation from a wound, allaying pain of every kind, and in its healing properties the world does not produce its equal, and the public pronounce it the cheapest and best Family Ointment that has ever been used. All diseases of the Flesh, Obstinate Ulcers, Old Sores, Chilblains, Sore Throats, Burns Cuts, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Nipples, Sore Breasts, Diseases of the Eye, Ague in the face, side, back, and the other parts of the system, Boils, Ulcers, Scald Head, Bruises, Fresh Wounds, and every kind of sore containing the least particle of inflammation, are permanently cured by this great remedy.

W. B. SLOAN.
Grand Depot, 40 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

WORSE THAN DEATH.

At Worcester, Massachusetts, in the year 1838, a case of 'Elephantiasis' came under a physician's care, the patient laboring under the usual symptoms of that horrid disease, which continued growing worse and worse for TEN YEARS, at this period the patient was abandoned by her physician's all saying that her case was incurable, and that she could not survive many weeks. Her limbs were swollen to an immense size, her face turned black, eyes starting from their sockets, and her whole person resembling some beast, too horrid for description. All the symptoms of this dreadful disease appeared in the worst form. The female had been possessed of much personal beauty, and great accomplishments, but these were now sunk in the ravages of a disease WORSE THAN DEATH. In 1847 a gentleman from Chicago, Illinois, visited her friends, and undertook to alleviate her sufferings—no hope of life, but a wish that death would end her sufferings, being the sentiment of herself and friends. Having much faith in 'SLOAN'S OINTMENT,' he had supplied himself with it to present to his friends. The first box of the Ointment evidently helped her case, and in the use of two more boxes decided hopes were entertained. In short this hitherto incurable disease was mastered, and this case in which hundreds of dollars had been squandered on physicians, was cured entirely at a cost of fifteen dollars, and the young lady now married, walks the streets of a western city, a living and most beautiful monument of the unparalleled virtue of the people's medicine, 'SLOAN'S OINTMENT.' J. MARTIN.

Boston, Mass , July 30, 1849.

P. S. Should any person wish to know the lady's name, W. B. Sloan, 40 Lake street, Chicago, can inform them.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Dr. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir. Last August I received a severe bruise on one leg, just below the knee, no attention was paid to it however for some time after, nor until I had taken cold in the sore, it now became very much swollen, and exceedingly painful, so much so that I could get no sleep for several days. A physician was called, and my leg lanced at two different periods, discharging very freely each time. I laid under Medical treatment about three months, but without the least permanent benefit. I then obtained a box of your Ointment, this soon removed all pain and soreness, and in two weeks from the time I began using the Ointment my leg was entirely well. I cheerfully recommend all who may be similarly injured to give this Ointment a trial with the fullest assurance that their expectations will not be disappointed.

Respectfully Yours, DAVID J. WEST.

Sugar Grove, Kane co., Ill., April 27, 1849.

AFTER THREE YEARS FOUND RELIEF.

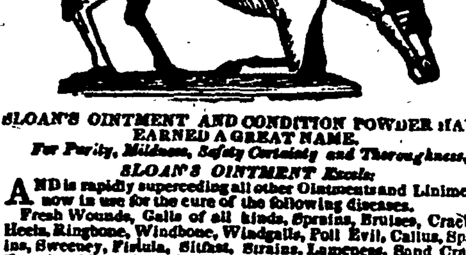
This is to certify that I have been afflicted with a pain in my left leg a little below the knee for about three years, most of this time I have been entirely unable to labor, and notwithstanding I have used almost every thing I heard recommended, nothing afforded any relief, except the application of cold water, and this but temporarily. A neighbor recommended me to try Sloan's Ointment, I did so, and in about four weeks I was able to walk about as well as ever, except some weakness.

Milwaukie, July 2, 1849. JAMES FILZGERALD.

EXCELLENT REMEDY.

We have used, for several months past, Sloan's Family Ointment, for the various cuts, burns and bruises to which a family, especially of young children, is constantly liable, and have invariably found it to be an excellent remedy.—Rockford Free Press, Feb. 24th, 1849.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!



SLOAN'S OINTMENT AND CONDITION POWDER HAVE EARNED A GREAT NAME.

For Purity, Mildness, Safety Certainty and Thoroughness,

SLOAN'S OINTMENT Excels

And is rapidly superceding all other Ointments and Liniments now in use for the cure of the following diseases.

Fresh Wounds, Galls of all kinds, Sprains, Bruises, Cracked Heels, Ringbone, Windbone, Windgalls, Poll Evil, Callus, Spavins, Sweeney, Fistula, Sitfast, Strains, Lameness, Sand Crack, Foundered Feet, Scratches of Grease Mange, or Horn Distemper,

THE POWDER will remove all inflammation and fever, purify the blood, loosen the skin, cleanse the water, and strengthen every part of the body; and has proved a sovereign remedy for the following diseases. Distemper, Hide bound, Loss of appetite, Inward strain, Yellow Water, Inflamation of the eyes, Fatigue from hard exercise; also, Rheumatism, (commonly called stiff complaint,) which proves so fatal to many valuable horses in this country. It is also a safe and certain remedy for coughs and colds which generate so many fatal diseases. W. B. SLOAN,
Grand Depot, 40 Lake St., Chicago Illinois.

INCESSANT INQUIRY.

Shiwassee, Michigan, July 10. 1849.

W. B. Sloan, Esq.—Dear Sir: We have almost incessant inquiry for 'Sloan's horse Medicines.' It is an article we have never seen, and we do not know in what shape it comes, but if we can receive it on commission at such rates as will remunerate us, we would like to become your agents for this county.

Hope to hear from you on the subject soon.
We are Respectfully, &c., E. B. CHASE & CO.

REMARKABLE SATISFACTION.

Southport, Wis., Oct. 17, 1849.

W. B. Sloan, Esq.—Dear Sir: Please forward per the bearer, Mr. Jones, one dozen of your Horse Ointment; to pay for it I have enclosed the cash. I have ordered only a small quantity as I intend to have an assortment of each kind of your medicines before the close of navigation, all of which sells fast, and gives in all cases remarkable satisfaction.

I remain Yours Resp't, F. ROBINSON.

WORKING WONDERS.

Jackson, Michigan, Aug. 16, 1849.

W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: Your horse Ointment is working wonders here among the brute creation, it is now being used as an internal remedy as well as external. One of my customers had a valuable horse taken with a disease of the lungs, and bad cough, and all medicine failed to cure, until some person told him that you used the Ointment for lung diseases, consequently, he commenced feeding the Ointment to his horse, and now he tells me the horse is well. And as I have but four boxes of your Ointment on hand, will ask you to send me 6 dozen Ointment, and 3 dozen Condition Powders. Resp't. Yours.
S. S. VAUGHN.

DO YOU READ THAT ADVERTISEMENT?

What one? why the one in Sloan's Column. If you do, and still allow yourself, your family, or your horse to suffer for want of the article of relief which for a trifling sum can be had of his agent, C. S. Colton,—how can you expect sympathy?—North Western Intelligencer, Aug. 24, 1849.

LIKE HOT CAKES.

Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Aug. 21, 1849.

Mr. W. B. Sloan—Dear Sir: For some time past we have been acting as agents for the sale of your medicines. We are now out, they go off here like hot cakes, please send us the first opportunity 2 doz. of your Condition Powders, 6 doz. Horse Ointment, and 2 doz. Family Ointment Resp't Yours,
P. & A. SAUNDERS.

VERY POPULAR.

Oquauka, Ill., Aug. 30, 1849.

W. B. Sloan—Sir: We have bought your medicines of your traveling agents, we are now out, and wish to replenish, and would like to have your traveling agent visit us at least every three months. Your medicines are very popular, and the demand for them is increasing. We will either act as your agents, or pay you the money for them at former rates; please let us hear from you soon. Respectfully,
McDILL & MAURY, Druggists.

GREAT DEMAND.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1849.

W. B. Sloan, Esq.—Dear Sir: After I last wrote you, I received an order for a few boxes of your horse Ointment, but found on examination that I had only two boxes left. I have been daily expecting a large supply from you, and have anxiously awaited its arrival. I am daily receiving orders that I cannot fill, and am also out of your Condition Powders. I am now confident the sale of your medicines must become very extensive. Hoping soon to receive a supply, I remain Very truly, &c.,
THOMAS DANIELS.

ENTERPRISE.

We observe that friend Sloan is extending his business into distant parts of the country. We lately observed his familiar name and column of advertisements in the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter. They have for some time been flourishing as large as life in the newspapers of Ohio. Thus he is pushing his business with energy to the east and the south, reversing the order of business, the tide of which usually rolls to the westward. Wherever the medicines are sold, they are liked, and the demand for them continues to increase. When a good article is thus sold, we have no regret that it brings in to the proprietor a rich harvest.—Western Citizen, Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1849.

WHAT SHALL I DO!

Muscatine, Iowa, Aug. 27, 1849.

Mr. W. B. Sloan—Sir. Last April I obtained from your traveling agent the sale of your Medicine for this town, and bought of him about $2 worth of your Ointment, and in less than three weeks was entirely out, since which I have been importuned nearly to death for the Ointment, and have tried to get it at Burlington, St. Louis, &c. I am still out, what shall I do? Your agent promised to supply me again in two months; if he will not be here soon, please send me immediately by the quickest conveyance, 12 doz. of the Ointment and 6 doz. of your Condition Powders. From $100 to $150 worth of your horse medicines can be sold at this point annually. The medicines have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. Yours Resp't.
PLINEY FAY.

SLOAN'S COLUMN.

This week, is filled with new and interesting matter. Read, cut out, and preserve. Sloan now advertises in nearly every paper in the west. He could not do this unless he is making money—and he cannot make money unless there is real virtue in his medicines.—Bay Advocate, Aug. 8, 1849.
Erie, Feb. 8, 1850. 3m35—17

NOTICE.

[illegible]

In Pursuance of [illegible]

List of [illegible]

[illegible]

Thomas [illegible]
B. F. [illegible]
P. Arbuckle [illegible]
Henry S. [illegible]
J. Johnson [illegible]
Thomas [illegible]
Henry S. [illegible]
John C. [illegible]
O. Spafford [illegible]
Sherburn [illegible]
Henry [illegible]
Selden & Son [illegible]
C. M. Tibbals [illegible]
Robert A. [illegible], Liquors,
Smith Jackson, Liquors,
R. T. Sterrett, Liquors,
William Gillis, Eating House,
William George, Eating House,
John Webster, Grocery,
B. Tomlinson & Co.,
Moses & Jacob Koch,
R. O. Hulbert,
Moses Koch,
H. G. Sessions, Eating House,
George Hemerly, Beer Shop,
Peter Knoll, Liquors,
Charles Deffenbaugh, Beer Shop,
Francis Ingelhart, Beer Shop,
George Witter, Beer Shop,
John Knobloch, Brewery, [illegible] gallons,
G. Butte, Beer Shop,
Jacob Lehnithal, Beer Shop
Wm. Long, Book Store,
Wm. N. Lewis,
Hannah Purdy, Recess,
Carter & Brother, Medicines, Drug Store,
John H. Burton, Medicines, Drug Store,
Reed & Sanford,
C. M. Reed,
J. D. Clark,
James Crossman, Recess,
J. H. Whipple, Liquors,
John Backus, Eating House,
C Seigle' Liquors,
Daniel West, Recess,
J. M. Justice,
S. B. Dewey,
J. B. Cook, Recess,
W. H. Knowlton & Son,
John H. Burton,
Carter & Brother,
H. Cadwell,
Isaac Rosenzweig,
J. H. Fullerton,
John Heilman, Liquors,
J. H. Fulerton,
D. S. Clark,
S. B. Powers,
Lester, Sennet & Chester,
John Compton, Distillery, 12,280 gallons,
John Ryan, Distillery, 9,600 gallons,
Jacob Euenger, Beer Shop,
E. H. Feltman, Millinery Shop,
F. Deitz, Brewery, 17,000 gallons,
John Heilman, Brewery, 8,000 gallons,
George Lebeef, Beer Shop,

Erie West Ward.

John Deitley, Liquors,
S. A. Pray, Milliner Shop,
Mary Curtis, Milliner Shop,
Wm. Rindernecht, Liquors,
T. W. Moore, Liquors,
G. Loomis & Co.
O. D. Spafford, Books,
J. Zimmerly, Liquors,
George W. Goodrich, Liquors,
C. B. Wright, Liquors,
John Gansemer,
O. D. Spafford, Medicines,
George F. Winer, Liquors,
B. Shlaudaker, Liquors,
H. Baldwin, Liquors,
P. Hall,
Moorhead, Hughs, & Co.,
James Hughs & Co.,
P. Hall, Patent Medicines,
O. A. Landen, Liquors,
John Frost,
George Fry, Brewery, 12,000 gallons,
Samuel Huff, Beer Shop,
B. Tomlinson & Co.
A. King,
Frederick Rindernecht, Beer, Shop,
Charles Deffenbaugh, Liquors,
James Grant & Co., Recess,

Dock Eating House.

Anthony Knoll, Eating House,
Frank Sakear, Liquors,
Henry Knobloch, Liquors,

North East Borough.

J. H. Hanes,
J. H. Hanes, Medicines,
Harper, Blane & Gould,
James L. Fuller, Grocery,
James L. Fuller, Medicines,
B. C. Town & Co., Liquors,
B. C. Town & Co., Medicines,
Caleb James, Beer Shop,
S. S. Hammond, Beer Shop,
Crawford & Co.,

North East Township.

Frederick Eckerman, Brewery, 15,000 gallons,
J. H. Hanes, Miles & Co., Liquors,
Cook, Boyd & Co.,
C. B. Town & Co., Distillery, 12,000 gallons,

Harborcreek Township.

J. Norton,
John Dodge, Distillery, 30,260 gallons,
J. Y. Moorhead, Eating House,
King, Brown & Co., Liquors,

Springfield Township.

William H. Townsend,
Potter & Rea,
Potter & Rea, Medicines,
T. S. Cowles,
H. P. Fulford, Liquors,
John Scott, Eating House,
William Doty, Eating House,
Scott Keith, Eating House,
Gilbert Herd, Eating House,
Tillyou & Devore, Distillery, 12,000 gallons,

Conneaut Township.

Wells & McKendre, Liquors,
P. Clarke, Jr.
P. Clarke, Medicines,
John Clarke, Liquors,
John Clarke, Medicines,
John Clarke, Medicines, Pedlar,
William Warner, Liquors,
A. N. Trask, Liquors,

Elkcreek Township.

Henry A. Drake, Liquors,
Henry A. Drake, Eating House,
William Monroe, Liquors,
Squire Hall, Liquors,
Squire Hall, Medicines,

Edinboro.

H. N. Gerrish,
H. N. Gerrish, Medicines,
M. M. Millington,
Terry & Campbell, Liquors,
Jackson & Campbell,
Aaron Lick,

Waterford Borough.

W. & P. Judson,
W. & P. Judson, Medicines,
Whitney & Gray,
Smith & Hendry,
T. B. Vincent,
A. J Foster,
Marvin & West, Liquors,
Hutchins & Son,
John Curtis, Grocery and Liquors,

Union Township.

Cook, Black & Co.
D. Dunham & Sons, Grocery,
A. Tourtellott

Concord Township.

Carter, Brother & Co.
Simeon Stewart, Eating House,
E. S. Curtis, Eating House,

Wayne Township.

Messenger & Spencer,
Newton & Colegrove,
Watson Miller, Eating House,

Amity Township.

Jesse Titus, Eating House, less than five Hundred dollars, sells Liquors.

Fairview Township.

Samuel Brubaker, Beer Shop,
Joseph Gansemer, Liquors,
John Stewart, Eating House,
Bear & Webster, Grocery,
John J. Swan, Eating House
Erastus Frisler, Grocery,

Millcreek Township.

Thomas Willis, Eating House,
Charles Weigle, Grocery,
George Taber, Eating House,
Rumsey & Fry, Distillery, 1800 Gallons,
Anton Einbillig, Grocery,
Peter Fisher, Brewery, 1800 Gallons,

Wattsburgh Borough.

Haskin & Perkins,
Haskin & Perkins, Eating House,
B. C. Town & Co., Liquors,
B. C. Town & Co., Medicines,
James & Chaffee,
James & Chaffee, Medicines,

McKean Township.

William F. Stoke, Eating house,
Lampson & Goff,
T. D. Chellis.
T. D. Chellis, Medicines,

Girard Township.

Gulliford & Evans
C. F. Norton,
Jeremiah Davis
Enos Keene, Grocery,
Sidney S. Sawdy, Grocery, Liquors.
William Tyler,
James Leach, Liquors,
E. Page, Eating House,

Girard Borough.

Battles, Picket, & Co., Liquors,
John Foster, Liquors,
L. S. Jones, Liquors,
L. S. Jones, Medicines,
Ellis Fish, Liquors,
James White, Drugs, Medicines and Book-Store
Gulliford & Evans,
I. H. Cole,
I. H. Cole, Medicines,
L. S. Wright, Eating House,
Raymond Pier, Eating House,
Otis & Colwell
D. S. Clark,
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]
E. B. WRIGHT'S.

[illegible] Statement of the [illegible] of the County of Erie, [illegible]

[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Amount of Cash received of John G. [illegible], Esq. late Treas., in 1849,	$[illegible]
COLLECTORS.	
Amt. rec'd of Collectors 1846, county	32 [illegible]
" " " 1847, "	38 [illegible]
" " " 1848, "	383 96
" " " 1849, st. & co.	17360 29
" " " " st. on pers.	217 42
FINES AND FEES.	
Amt. of fines and jury fees paid in by M. W. Caughey, Sheriff,	250 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Amt. rec'd A. Scott, former Sheriff, fines & fees, in full,	171 08
" " W. Gray, on sale of stray,	7 75
" " P. Burlingham, Col. of Washington, tax not char. on dup.	3 00
" " of Commonwealth, being 5 per cent. on state taxes 1849, for advanced payment,	473 68
Total amount of receipts, including State tax received,	$28,987 66

EXPENDITURES.

FUEL.		
Amount paid for Coal and Wood for Jail, Court House and Com'rs Office,		$119 56
INCIDENTAL.		
Amt. paid for Candles, Postage, &c.	22 55	
Amt. paid for transcribing septennial list of taxables and for Cols. duplicates, &c.	33 87	
Amt. paid for conveying State funds to Pittsburgh,	17 00	
Amt. paid to Wm. Campbell, Esq. expenses, &c., to Buffalo and Ohio, on county business,	20 63	
Amt paid H. A. Hills do. to Ohio do.	10 13	
Amt. paid for two dozen Chairs for Jurors and for Offices,	40 00	
Amt. paid for lumber for side walks,	15 79	
		$159 80
COURT HOUSE.		
Amt. paid S. L. Forster superintending Court House one year and setting shade trees,	16 00	
Amt. paid sundry persons for materials, repairs, cleaning, &c.,	22 85	
		$38 85
OFFICES.		
Amt. paid sundry persons for repairing, glazing and cleansing Prothonotary's, Treasurer's, Recorder's and Commissioner's offices.		20 50
PRISON EXPENSES.		
Amt. paid Peter E. Burton for boarding prisoners, &c.	402 91	
Amt. paid Dr. A. Beebe, one years salary as Physician to prisoners,	15 00	
Amt. paid Messrs. Dillon's, ironing pris.	7 94	
Amt. paid sundry persons for clothing, &c., for prisoners,	39 07	
JAIL REPAIRS.		
Amt. paid sundry persons for repairing Jail, &c.	22 47	
		$487 32
PRINTING.		
Amt. paid for publishing Annual Statement, Sheriff's Proclamation of Gen. Election, advertising & blank forms,		114 88
CORONER.		
Amt. paid S. L. Forster, Esq., for holding Post Mortem Inquisitions,		175 30
CLERK HIRE.		
Amt. paid Commissioners' Clerk,		500 00
PROTHONOTARY.		
Amt. paid James Skinner, Esq., Prothonotary and Clerk of the several Courts, his fees for issuing venires, certifying jurors and constables fees and recording election returns, &c.,		91 73
NEW TOWNSHIP.		
Amt. paid B. Town, Esq. Commissioner appointed to erect a new towns'p from parts of Greene, Waterford & M'Kean,	4 00	
Amt. paid G. Gallowher do.	6 00	
" " E. Bunting do.	4 00	
		$14 00
COUNTY BRIDGES.		
Amt. paid T Pettibone repairing County Bridge at Girard,	52 72	
Amt. paid Samuel C. Stevens & others for County Bridge View N. East tp.	18 00	
Amt. paid L. Robinson, for repairing County Bridge at Wattsburgh,	128 25	
Amt. paid W. King, drafting bridge, &c., North East,	6 00	
Amt. paid Sherman & Barney for lumber for bridge near Porter's Mill,	5 40	
Amt. paid Messrs. Brecht & Campbell for bridge view at Wattsburgh,	9 00	
Amt. paid E. Rouse for repairs on bridge at Wattsburgh,	1 50	
		$220 87
AUDITOR'S PAY.		
Amt. paid James Chambers, Esq. 10 50		
" " John Wood, Esq. 12 00		
" " John Eagly, Esq. 12 00		
" " W. A. Galbraith, Esq. auditing Pro. and Recorder's fees 15 00		49 50
STATIONERY AND BOOKS.		
Amt. paid O. D. Spafford and others for Dockets for Pro. and Recorder's offices, and for paper, ink and quills for Commissioner's office and Court,		132 49
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS		
Amt. paid Wm. Campbell, Esq. for 69 days as County Commissioner,	90 00	
Amt. paid H. A. Hills, Esq. 70 days,	105 00	
" " G. W. Brecht, Esq. 67 "	100 50	
" " Simeon Stewart, " 15 "	22 50	
		$318 00
REFUNDED TAXES.		
Amount refunded to sundry persons for lands purchased at Treasurer's sales, which were assessed, returned and sold in error,		13 47
POOR HOUSE.		
Amt. paid Director's Requisition of 1849, in full,		2,000 00
COURT CRIER AND TIP STAVES.		
Amt. paid E. B. Lytle, Crier, 79 50		
" " P. Bryant, Tip Stave, 37 50		
" " D. Bean, " " 61 25		
" " A. F. White " " 23 75		202 00
COMMONWEALTH COSTS.		
Amt. paid Deputy Attorney General, Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Sessions & Witnesses in Commonwealth cases,		695 51
JURORS.		
Amt. paid Traverse Jurors in Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions,	1782 16	
Amt. paid Grand Jurors,	495 30	
		$2277 46
TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.		
Amt. paid Constables for giving notice of elections & notifying officers elect'd	132 70	
Amt. paid several election boards for holding township elections, March, 1849, including making returns and attendance of Assessors,	299 44	
		$433 14
GENERAL ELECTIONS.		
Amt. paid the several election boards for holding the general election on the 2d Tuesday in Oct. 1849, and making returns,		354 30
CONSTABLE'S RETURNS.		
Amt. paid Constable's for making returns to Courts of Quarter Sessions and attendance on Grand Jurors,		172 39
COMMISSIONER'S COUNSEL.		
Amt. paid John P. Vincent, Esq., one years salary,		50 00
SHERIFF.		
Amt. paid Wm. E. M'Nair, Esq., late Sheriff, for conveying convicts to the Penitentiary 1849, Aug. Sessions,	185 40	
Amt. paid M. W. Caughey do. 1849,	[illegible]	
do. do. do. for summoning Jurors,	[illegible]	
		$[illegible]
SEALS FOR COURTS.		
Amt. paid [illegible] for new Seals for Orphans' Court, Register and Recorder's office and Court of Quarter Sessions,		48 00
MERCANTILE APPRAISER.		
Amt. paid Isaac Webster, Esq., appraiser of Mercantile taxes,		34 00
TREASURER.		
Amt. of commission allowed J. Hughes, Esq. County Treasurer, by the Commissioners, with the approbation of the County Auditors, being 4½ per cent. on $9,380 98, amount of County Warrants redeemed by him and cancelled by the County Auditors,		440 38
STATE FUNDS.		
Whole amount of State tax for 1849, on County Rates and Levies, advanced and paid in full, except State tax on unseated lands not yet collected,	9,338 26	
Whole amount of State tax on excess of occupations, offices, carriages, &c.	391 13	
Total amount of State tax paid,		$9,729 39
Total amount of disbursements, including amount of State tax collected and paid over to the Commonwealth,		19,417 12
Amount of Cash in the Treasury, per Auditor's Report, Jan. 1, 1850,		9,547 97
		$28,965 09
Add for Warrants redeemed, issued prior to 1849,		22 57
		$28,987 66

NOTE.—The commissions and allowances to Collectors on their Duplicates settled during the year, are not embraced in the foregoing statement, in as much as they were neither received into or paid out of the Treasury, but are as follows, to wit:

Amt. of lost taxes allowed Collectors 1847,	96
" " " 1848,	2 04
" " " 1849,	290 83
" " state on personal,	21 60
" fees allowed Collectors 1849,	1011 40
" " " state on personal	20 37
" exonerations allowed Sheriff Caughey on fines and fees not collectable,	455 00

Statement

Of the balances outstanding, January 1, 1850, as per Auditor's Report.

Balance outstanding on Unseated Lands for the year 1847, county,			73
" 1848 per Treas. Rep. state & co.			941 05
" 1849 " " "			787 69
BALANCES DUE FROM COLLECTORS.			
Asa Pratt, Wattsburgh,	1843,	co. funds,	17 52
Isaac Miller, Girard,	1847,	"	50 05
Asel Gates, Wattsburgh,	1848,		29 51
Levi Covey,* Union,	"		24 99
S. J. Trask, Waterford tp.	"		29 51
B. F. Norris, Green	"		38 81
S. Johnson,* Fairview	"		33 45
P. E. Burton, W. W. Erie,	1849,		900 39
L. D. Bort, Harborcreek,	"		36 86
E. H. Davidson, N. E bo.	"		85 15
James Wilson, Greenfield,	"		79 12
R. Hunter, Wattsburg,	"		59 89
J. B. Severance, Union,	"		106 61
Geo. Weston, Le Bœuff,	"		140 00
James Moore, Waterford,	"		104 07
David Boyd,* " bor.	"		64 43
Peter S. Woolley, Green,	"		127 61
David E. Lord, Elkcreek,	"		286 71
Isaac Webster, Fairview,	"		41 07

Those marked thus have paid in full since settlement.

DUE FROM INDIVIDUALS.	
Amount due from E. W. M. Blaine, former Sheriff, fines and fees,	205 11
" W. E. McNair do	303 77
" M. W. Caughey, late Sheriff, fines & fees in his hands for collection,	555 62
Amt. due from James M. Sterrett on A. Miller's old account,	186 68

STATEMENT

Of the amount of Duplicates of County, Poor and State Taxes levied on each of the respective townships and boroughs in the County of Erie, being 3½ cents County and Poor, and 30 cents State tax on every $100 of the valuation for the year 1849.

Townships.	Collectors.	Total amount of Co'y, Poor & State taxes levied on co'y rates.	State tax on excess of occupations, offices, car. & watches.
East ward, Erie,	W. Himrod,	$2606 14	$192 25
West ward, "	P. E. Burton,	2112 11	134 65
Millcreek,	John Dunn,	2356 22	1 75
Harborcreek,	L. D. Bort,	1110 96	1 80
North East,	James Welch,	1388 70	3 00
N. East bor.	E. H. Davidson,	220 05	12 00
Greenfield,	James Wilson,	255 30	
Venango,	D. W. Titus,	424 62	
Wattsburgh,	R. Hunter,	87 78	5 73
Amity,	J. A. Hill,	227 95	
Wayne,	H. Brightman,	364 38	50
Concord,	James Culver,	324 80	
Union	J. B. Severance,	339 99	
Le Bœuff,	Geo. Weston,	544 37	1 00
Waterford,	James Moore,	620 69	
Waterford bo.	David Boyd,	202 01	30 75
Green,	P. S. Woolley,	795 16	
McKean,	O. S. Boyle,	997 14	
Washington,	F. McLellan,	757 28	
Edinboro,	N. C. Austin,	93 54	1 00
Franklin,	W. Marble,	198 84	
Elkcreek,	D. E. Lord,	610 32	
Conneaut,	James Marcy,	824 40	50
Fairview,	Isaac Webster,	1223 67	2 50
Girard,	Asa Anderson,	1158 02	2 10
Girard bor.	W. S. Green,	177 35	18 25
Springfield,	Perry Devore,	1284 87	13 50
		$21,308 40	$422 70

Amount of County tax, which includes fees for collection, lost tax and unseated lands,	$8,925 18
Amount of Poor tax levied by requisition of Directors of Poor,	2,000 00
Amount of State tax levied,	10,805 92

We the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Erie, duly elected and sworn to audit and settle the public accounts of said county, having met at the office of the County Commissioners, and having carefully examined and compared the accounts and vouchers of the Commissioners and Treasurer of the county aforesaid for the year A. D. 1849, do report that we find them correct, and that we find a balance of Cash in the Treasury of the County Funds of nine thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents, and of Road Funds of thirty dollars and five cents, and of School Funds of thirty-two dollars & sixty six cents, and a balance outstanding of five thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars and forty cents, (which amount includes the balance uncollected of State taxes.) Given under our hands and seals this 16th day of January, A. D. 1850.

John Wood,
John Eagley, } County
J. L. Way, } Auditors.

We the undersigned, Commissioners of Erie County, do certify that the foregoing statement is a full exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of said County for the year A. D. 1849.

H. A. HILLS,
G. W. BRECHT,
SIMEON STEWART,
County Commissioners.

Attest,
D. M'ALLASTER, Clerk.
Commissioner's Office, }
Erie, Feb 1, 1850. }

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170 KEGS [illegible] lbs. precisely, of White Lead in oil, from Buffalo and Pittsburgh, this day in Store, and other paints in like proportion, bought to sell, and will be cheap, and warranted good as the best, by J. H. BURTON.
Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. 30

CASH! CASH!

The Subscriber will pay Cash, or Exchange Oil & Candles for Lard, delivered at the Store of R. O. HULBERT or at my Factory. R. P. HULBERT.
Erie, Jan. 5, 1850

Attractions and Arrivals of Goods FOR FALL AND WINTER.

C. B. WRIGHT begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the country at large, that he is now receiving from the eastern cities and manufactories, the largest and most extensive assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS he has ever before offered to this market, and would briefly say (with as little puffing as possible) that he has spared no time nor pains in the selection of his goods, which have been bought mostly for cash, and at such bargains as no daily competition, (some importers not excepted). With this assurance I pledge myself to those that wish to buy Goods at wholesale or retail, that I am not to be undersold by any house in this city. For further particulars please drop in at the Corner, opposite Brown's Hotel, and examine [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] WOOD, OATS, CORN, and [illegible]—A liberty [illegible] for the winter and spring goods [illegible]
[illegible] C. B. WRIGHT'S.

☞ Hats and Caps for the People. ☜

PRICES REDUCED ONE-THIRD.—SPLENDID HATS FOR $1.50—CLOTH CAPS FOR 12½ CENTS.

S. SMITH, HATTER, No. 3, Cheapside; would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received from New York a splendid stock of Hats, Caps, and Furs, which will be sold at the above Reduced Prices. Also, that he has added great facilities for Manufacturing, and will be adding daily to that branch of his business, and to his stock of goods.

☞ Call and examine PRICES. Oct. 6, 1849.—n22.

Auction Sale at the New Store Re-Opened!

On Monday the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., I will resume my sales at Auction, and will continue to sell in the afternoon and evening of every day (sundays excepted,) until my entire stock is disposed of. The Goods that are to be sold at this sale are not a lot of old refuse Goods that have been sent into sell as the easiest method of getting rid of them, and would be well sold at any price; but the Goods we propose to sell were bought and selected with great care, by a person having large experience in the business, and were designed expressly for the retail trade in this place. The majority of them having been purchased within the last six months, enables the subscriber to offer to the public an assortment of new and fashionable styles of Goods rarely to be found in auction rooms. MOSES KOCH.
Erie, Jan. 19, 1850. 36

DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.

I AM now receiving ever day my Fall and Winter stock of DRY GOODS, which I invite the attention of the citizens of Erie and vicinity, to call and examine goods and prices before purchasing [illegible] are Cash and no humbug, and my whole [illegible] Goods exclusively, I feel and hold myself [illegible] of the "Atlantis."
S. B. DEWEY.

SILVER WARE. [illegible] W. H. LEWIS.

[illegible] CARTER & BROTHER.

Oysters! Oysters!! Oysters!!! [illegible] D. S. CLARK, No. 4, Bonnell Block.
Erie, Nov. 24, 1849

[illegible] G. H. BURTON.

SILK, SILK.—A few patterns of very nice Changeable Silks and Black Gro de Rhine Silks, will be found at S. B. DEWEY'S.

BAR & PIG Lead for sale, at the Hardware Store of REED & SANFORD.

Hats, Caps & Ladies Furs. R. S. HUNTER has just returned from New York with a large and well selected assortment of Hats, Caps & Ladies Furs, which he is prepared to sell as cheap as can be had at any other establishment in this city. [illegible] Erie Nov. 21st.

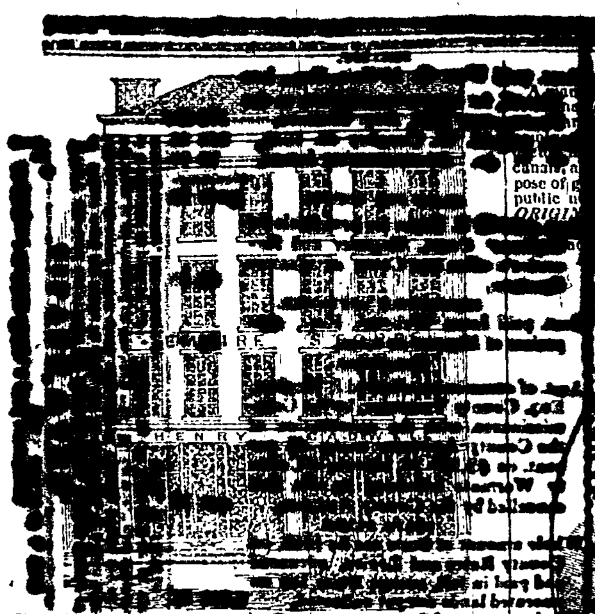
PLAID Long Shawls for sale by GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TAILORING. JOHN GRAHAM would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has commenced the above business in the [illegible] and Military Uniforms made to order. Cutting done for others with great care. Erie, December 15, 1849.

MUFFS and BOAS.—A fine assortment of Lynx, Genett, Siberian Squirrel and Fox Muffs, selling cheap, at WRIGHT'S Corner. Jan. 19, 1850.

TIMBER WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for any quantity of White Wood, Cherry and Walnut Lumber at the store of C. B. WRIGHT.

FRESH LEMONS.—Just received, a fine lot of fresh Lemons at the EAGLE SALOON. Erie, Jan. 19, 1850.



MAKE WAY FOR THE EMPIRE [illegible]

[illegible] from the Atlantic cities with the largest assortment of [illegible] goods [illegible] lest the printer should be grumbling about [illegible] we respectfully invite [illegible] to call and examine [illegible]

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

[illegible] ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS—OUR STOCK [illegible] OF ONE HUNDRED TONS [illegible] Nails, Spikes, Chains, Horse Shoes, [illegible] Anvils, Vices, &c. Also, a large assortment of Shelf [illegible] Hardware, Springs, Axle Arms, Hand, Circle, Mill, [illegible] A very extensive assortment of

Crockery and [illegible]

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES; BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

[illegible] Gents Ladies, Misses Metalic Overshoes; an extensive [illegible] Mens and Boys Caps, Buffalo Robes, Muffs, [illegible]

From 50 cts to [illegible] per Yard.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND FINE DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

At the above low prices, again we invite our friends here, and also from a distance, to an examination of an assortment of

$25,000 worth

OF THE RICHEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF [illegible]

to be found west of New York; and if our friends from a distance [illegible] that they can buy goods at the Empire Stores, [illegible] assortment through, cheaper than they can in Buffalo, [illegible] their expenses while here.

Erie, Nov. 30, 1849. H. CADWELL.

[illegible] KNOWLTON & SON,

KEYSTONE BUILDING, [illegible] BROWN'S HOTEL, ERIE, PA.

SECTION 1st.—North Latitude.—Front Window, sticks [illegible] containing hanging Lamps, Solar do., Castors, Cake Baskets, and a variety of other articles, which [illegible] without [illegible]

[illegible] Counter Case, may be found a variety of Card cases, [illegible] diamond, torquois, ruby, garnet and plain Gold Rings, [illegible] and Slides, miniature lockets, [illegible] Gold and Silver, Patent Levers, Anchor and [illegible] and common Watches, [illegible] Gold pens, (Bagley Gold pens.)

SECTION 4.—Silver, German silver, table and tea Spoons, butter [illegible] silver, German silver and steel spec[illegible]

SECTION 5.—Pen and [illegible] Knives, [illegible] steel Beads and [illegible] Purses, [illegible] Brushes, shaving do. fine Ivory Combs, [illegible] back and side Combs; steel [illegible] Needles, [illegible] Tobacco Boxes, Envelopes, [illegible] Music and Preceptors [illegible]

SECTION 6.—[illegible] filled with silver plated Fruit Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Tray, Branch Candlesticks, plated and Britannia Castors, Flower vases, &c.

SECTION 7.—[illegible] Britannia Tea Setts, [illegible] Pocket Books, [illegible] Soap, Wallets and Pocket Books, [illegible] Ivory handle Knives and Forks, common [illegible] money Belts, Port Folios, [illegible] Buttons, fancy Bags, &c.

SECTION 8.—Contains Bass Viols, Violins, Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Fifes, Accordions, Brass [illegible] and right in the [illegible] of the floor stands three of the best Piano Fortes in Erie.

SECTION 9, [illegible] from the other, except a few Feather Dusters.

SECTION 10.—Solar Lamps, Extra [illegible] and shades, 30 hour [illegible] eight day O. G. and gothic Clocks, [illegible] Looking Glasses, and a great variety of Fancy Goods, all of which [illegible] for sale as low as can be purchased [illegible] New York. [illegible] distinctly understood [illegible] to work very low in order to [illegible] reasonable [illegible] prices.

November 17, 1849.

[illegible] New White Fish.

[illegible] Half bbls. Detroit River Whitefish just received and for sale at No. 7, [illegible] by [illegible] Dec. [illegible]

[illegible] offers for CASH AT [illegible] season.

He would [illegible] received another [illegible] of those Popular Shawls [illegible] they can be bought elsewhere in Erie.

He would [illegible] buyers generally, he has on hand [illegible] Goods [illegible] money.

NEW [illegible]

[illegible] Reed House, [illegible]

[illegible] SUPPLEE, respectfully informs the public that they [illegible] the largest and best stock of imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars ever offered in this part of the country, consisting of the following articles, viz.: 6 half pipes Port Wine, [illegible] Sherry; [illegible] Monongahela Whiskey [illegible] Brandy; 19 eighths [illegible] Cherry [illegible] Holland Gin, St. Croix Rum, [illegible] Whiskey, and [illegible] Spanish Cigars of different brands.

The above articles were taken from the [illegible] in New York by [illegible] any [illegible] Country dealers are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we can [illegible] the same bought in this State or New York for Cash [illegible] paid.

[illegible] November 21, 1849. 1f27

SILVER [illegible]—Silver [illegible] ladles [illegible] constantly on hand and [illegible] Nutmeg [illegible] to be equal to [illegible] a New York [illegible]

[illegible] Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings by the [illegible] at the very lowest figures at TIBBALS'

Teas! Teas!!

[illegible] good Young Hyson Tea for [illegible] pound, and [illegible] Teas of all kinds [illegible] cheap [illegible]

T. W. MOORE.

[illegible] Nov. [illegible] 1849.

Sugar House Molasses

[illegible] Syrup; [illegible] can be had of T. W. MOORE.

Erie, Nov. 27, 1849.

LONG SHAWLS, [illegible] quality and prices [illegible] HUGHES & CO.

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849.

[illegible]

[illegible] this day received the last lot of his fall and winter stock of Drugs, Medicines, [illegible] Lamp, and Lard Oil, Window Glass, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, [illegible] do not always tell the truth [illegible] every article usually kept in his line and in sufficient quantities to supply [illegible] Physicians and Store keepers can get their orders [illegible]

Erie, Dec. [illegible] 1849.

BRASS and [illegible]

SUGAR CURED [illegible] received and for sale by [illegible] HULBERT.

Nov. 3, 1849.

GOLD and Silver [illegible] and Composition Bronzes, by CARTER & BROTHER.

COTTON YARN, Carpet Warp, Wicking and Batting, [illegible] white and colored [illegible]

Crockery and Glass Ware,

[illegible] opening a splendid assortment of New Patterns at [illegible] WRIGHT

Oct. 22, 1849.

SHAWLS, a good assortment [illegible] SANFORD.

[illegible] Artificial Flowers, for sale [illegible]

[illegible]—French, English and German [illegible] colors. Call and see them [illegible]

Erie, Dec. [illegible]

MRS. PRAY would respectfully inform her friends and patrons that she has just returned from New York with a full assortment of [illegible] Ladies HATS and CAPS [illegible] patterns for Cloaks, [illegible] Dress makers.

[illegible] orders in her line [illegible] the past season, and solicits a continuance of their favors.

Boots, Shoes and [illegible]

$1200 WORTH of Men's, Women's and Children's Boots and Shoes [illegible] Sole and Upper Leather, for sale at the lowest [illegible]

One Dollar per Yard.

A [illegible] assortment (all wool) French Marinoes [illegible] reduced to one dollar per yard [illegible] assortment of silk and wool Marinoes, embroidered [illegible] and Delaines, [illegible]

JOB DYEING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he [illegible] FANCY DYEING, at his place corner of State street and the [illegible] a few rods south of the Woolen Factory [illegible] Finishing of Garments, the coloring of [illegible]

[illegible] to be able to satisfy all who [illegible]

[illegible] of S. P. Townsend [illegible] is bound to put up a [illegible] pose of [illegible] public [illegible] ORIGIN[illegible]

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND.

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, many years ago, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this

GRAND AND UNEQUALED PREPARATION

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration. [illegible] young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medical properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system.— Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the [illegible]

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations of every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in Colds and Coughs; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of Fluor Albus or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity of the menstrual period, and the like; and is effectual in curing all the forms of Kidney Diseases.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as Spinal Irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!

[illegible] that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces! flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism, but a sour acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Genuine Original Sarsaparilla, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health. But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease? It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

Weak Stomachs and Enfeebled Systems,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND HAS SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal!

For sale by J. H. Burton, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

July 11, 1849.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1849 & '50.

[illegible] and largest arrival of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Fancy Goods, &c. at

G. LOOMIS & CO.'S

On State Street, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, Erie, Pa.

[illegible] have just returned from New York, and have received a [illegible] assortment of the above Goods, together with a great variety of other useful and ornamental Housekeeping articles, which, upon inspection, will be found Prices lower than any other concern in town [illegible] this establishment pays Cash down for Goods, notwithstanding the silly reports circulated that Loomis & Co. are only doing a Commission business for a House in New York [illegible] the public, (not New Yorkers,) [illegible] are [illegible]

From large purchases of different Escapements of WATCHES of the most celebrated makers in Europe, [illegible]

Having two fine workmen from Europe, together with Engine Tools, seldom found [illegible] they pledge themselves to make good work and give satisfaction. [illegible] Silver Spoons bought [illegible] Loomis & Co. will be engraved, if requested, without charge. Cash [illegible] highest price paid for Old Silver Plate, &c.

Erie, Nov. [illegible] 1849.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Plate or Box S[illegible] three cents per pound. Copper and [illegible]

[illegible] Cassimeres, Satinett, Tweeds, Kentucky [illegible]

GEO. SELDEN & SON.

IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago; and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acidity or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

THIS Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences has been published from time to time, and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone can bestow.

"TRUTH IS STRONGER THAN FICTION."

The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla.

This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint, on the contrary, she constantly grew worse, and after expending between $70 and $80 with physicians, besides using other remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disoway, agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use this article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles, she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September, 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING.

This cure was effected in July, 1841; there have been no symptoms of its return, and her health still continues good, July, 1848.

New York, July 25, 1841.

Messrs. Sands:—Gentlemen—I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate Cancerous Ulcer on my breast.

I was attended for eighteen months by a regular and skilful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of the most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks in succession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of [illegible] and the cavity or opening was so large that [illegible] the solution [illegible] the ulcer [illegible] the bone, and said the [illegible] to the lungs, and if it did not get [illegible] relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bone examined, [illegible] no relief [illegible] had been done, and feeling I was [illegible] getting worse, [illegible] despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but from the long-standing character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered, until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of its return. I therefore pronounce myself WELL, and the cure entirely effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, as I took no other medicine of any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken any since.

Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Sarsaparilla cured me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could, and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the cure.

NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan-st.

CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.—This celebrated compound, which has attained such a universal reputation throughout the country, has made its way successfully into the regard of our citizens, and the people around us [illegible] again and again of the [illegible] of this invaluable medicine—we can call it a very pleasant [illegible] medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from recent [illegible] we are now well convinced that, without [illegible] it is the best, pleasantest, and best compound ever offered to the public for the cure of all chronic disease, rheumatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, together with [illegible] complaints.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of "nostrums and nostrum-venders," that we hardly dare recommend a valuable discovery in the Medical [illegible] our reputation for infallibility; [illegible] in this instance we [illegible] not to hazard the remark which we have made above.— Sunday Review.

SORE THROAT.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. [illegible] who had been afflicted several years with Scrofula, Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently with [illegible] throat and [illegible]

BALLYSHANNON, [illegible]

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS.—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from [illegible] the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

[illegible]

SARSAPARILLA—SCARLET FEVER.—[illegible] this dangerous and alarming affection, which has swept from the stage of time so many from the innocent age of infancy, and the more vigorous [illegible] manhood, has at length [illegible] bane and antidote, and its evil effects upon the system are [illegible] by the powerful influence of [illegible] A little [illegible] child of Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, [illegible] Scarlet Fever, which left her in a dreadful state; [illegible] particles of scarlet eruptions; a large lump, something [illegible] size, and at least two inches in diameter; made its appearance on the shoulder, which broke and [illegible] an almost incredible quantity of most offensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from [illegible] character. Almost despairing of ever stopping the discharge, they made trial of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA, which effected a complete cure, the child having taken only one bottle. [illegible] of those suffering from the baneful effects of [illegible] Mr. Patrick will be pleased to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, [illegible] residence in Exeter-st. near Fawn-st.—Baltimore Sun.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 78 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn.

[illegible] Mass., March 30th, 1849.

Messrs. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is the most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully justified by [illegible] and although [illegible] and [illegible] are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the efficacy and power of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHER WRIGHT.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st. corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per bottle; six Bottles for $5.

For Sale by J. H. BURTON, No. 5, Reed House, Erie, Pa.

Erie Dec. 29, 1849.

Brass Clocks.

OF superior kind in regard to [illegible] Patent Lever and Gothic Clocks, Office and Marble [illegible]

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. [illegible] Gothic Hall.

Galvanic, Gilding and Silvering.

THOSE having watches, that they want made to appear like solid gold, can have it done [illegible] by calling at [illegible]

Erie, Dec. 8, 1849. [illegible] Gothic Hall.

CLOTHS!! CLOTHS!!!

This way with your Ready Pay.

I HAVE on hand a good assortment of black, blue black, olive green, olive brown, blue drab, cadet and golden mixed 9-4 Broad Cloths, which I purchased at auction [illegible] I will sell a good Black 6-4 Cloth at [illegible] per yard. Brown $1 50, Olive Brown $2, Blue, warranted fast color, $2 50, Drab $2 25, Mixed $1 50, Blue Pilot $1 [illegible] I will guarantee every [illegible] good colors. I have also a good assortment of fine Cloths, which I will sell proportionably cheap. Purchasers will please give me a look, and I will satisfy them that "some things can be done as well as others."

Erie, Nov. 17, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS, Cheapside.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

I AM now receiving a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods of the most desirable styles, to which my customers are particularly invited. As to variety and cheapness my present stock will compare with any other in this city; consisting in part of French Merinos of [illegible] light and dark Blue Green, Scarlet, [illegible] and dark Drabs Browns, Royal Purple, Mazarine [illegible] Blue [illegible] Also same varieties of colors and [illegible] Alpacca Lustres, Silk and Cotton Warp [illegible] per yard [illegible] Wool Plain Long Shawls high and plain [illegible] $3 to $13; Good Scotch Ginghams warranted [illegible] an endless variety of other goods [illegible] To all who wish to [illegible] determined to sell Goods [illegible]

Erie October 13, 1849. C. M. TIBBALS.

JUST ARRIVED AT THE [illegible] GROCERY

[illegible]

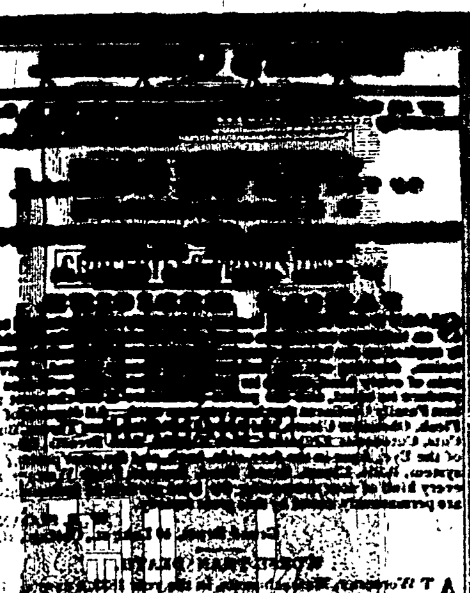
[illegible] doubts as to the truth of this statement.

[illegible] Nov. 17, 1849. T. W. MOORE.

FIVE Hundred Gal[illegible] Varnish [illegible]

[illegible]

Erie, Nov. 16, 1849.



A [illegible]

SELLING OFF [illegible] COST.

AS the Subscriber intends removing West in the Spring, he offers his stock of [illegible]

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

at greatly reduced prices, in order to be able to close up his business by the first of April, from which time he is desirous of renting the three store Brick Store on the Public Square, now occupied by him, and where he will be happy to see all those who wish to save their dimes.

Erie, Nov. 16, 1849. H. A. BAKER, Cheapside.

WHITE FISH.

100 BBLS., half and quarter bbls. White Fish and Trout, just received and for sale, at lowest price—inspected and warranted. [illegible] HULBERT.

Erie, Nov. [illegible] 1849.

GINGHAMS.—Scotch, French and American Ginghams, [illegible] very cheap by [illegible]

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!!

JUST received at the New York Store a [illegible] and splendid lot of Fall and Winter Dress goods of every style and pattern. Also, Laces, Ribbons, Fringes, and Dress Trimmings of all descriptions, which will be sold at a very small advance from cost— and quite as low as can be bought west of New York city. Call and see, and if you are not satisfied don't buy.

[illegible] S. J. POWERS, State Street.

Erie, Oct. 13, 1849. No. 6, Bonnell Block.

12 000 Yards of Cloth & Cassimere at the Erie Woolen Factory.

READY to be exchanged for WOOL by the subscribers at their usual rates. [illegible] They have a variety of Plaid and Fancy Stripes of the latest Eastern patterns for Gents. Pants and Boys Clothes, also a good variety of all-wool Tweeds, for summer wear. We will also manufacture, the present season, at the following prices in cash, viz: For black, brown, grey and steel-mixed cloth, 31 cents; for [illegible] 33 cents; white Flannel 25 cents, and pressed Flannel 25 cts per yard.

Erie, June 9, 1849. MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER.

10 000 ft. of Window Glass.

200 BOXES English, French and American Window Glass, comprising all the sizes from 8 by 10 to 24 by 34, of this assortment [illegible] double thick, suitable for show windows and cases. Also, a lot of French 8 by 10, altogether superior to what is usually brought into this market, but which will be sold as low as the American. Altogether our assortment is superior to any other out of the cities, and will be sold on terms that will suit all reasonable persons.

Erie, July 14, 1849. CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6 Reed House. 11

NO. 5 CHEAPSIDE.

New Fall & Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST [illegible] IN THE WORLD.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Anvils, Vices, chains, &c. &c. We do not boast that we have the largest stock, or to sell cheaper than can be purchased in New York, [illegible] ourselves to sell as cheap as the cheapest in the [illegible]

Oct. 13. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

[illegible] Oil.

THIS valuable [illegible] rece[illegible] its astonishing effects [illegible] other [illegible] can be had [illegible] Clark & Co., [illegible] New York [illegible] fresh [illegible] of the subscriber [illegible] will be in the constant [illegible] of the Oil fresh [illegible] Too much care cannot be taken to get the article fresh, for when it becomes old and rancid it looses its medicinal properties, and in [illegible] becomes [illegible]

Oct. 27. J. H. BURTON.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Of Philadelphia.)

ARE now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes, [illegible] on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, buildings, and other property, in town or country, for a limited term or permanently.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph H. Seal,	James C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,	John C. Davis,	H. Jones Brooke,
Robert Burton,	John Garrett,	John R. Penrose,
Hugh Craig,	Samuel Edwards,	George Serrell,
Henry Lawrence	David B. Stacey	Edward Darlington
Charles Kelley,	Isaac R. Davis,	J. G. Johnson,
William Folwell,	William Hay,	John B. Newlin,
Dr. S. Thomas,	Dr. R. M. Huston,	John Seller, Jr.
	Spencer McIlvane,	

Richard S. Newbould, Sec'y. Wm. Martin Pres't.

Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Agent, Erie

Erie, Feb. 10, 1849.

LETTER PAPER, of various descriptions [illegible] Post gilt edge [illegible] also, envelopes [illegible] and black Ink and Ink powder, and a superior quality of Foolscap and School paper, by [illegible]

SILK WRAPPERS, for Ladies and [illegible] assortment of Gloves and Hosiery, just received at

Nov. 3, 1849. [illegible] WRIGHTS.

IRISH Linen and any quantity of Bleached Shirting and very cheap at the store of [illegible]

MULL.—Cambric, and Lead Edging and Inserting, [illegible] sortment [illegible]

Erie, Oct. 6.

LADIES and Gentlemens Kid Gloves at [illegible]

Erie, Oct. 9.

[illegible]

A VARIETY of Solar Lamps of the newest patterns and most approved styles, also, Camphene Lamps of different styles, globes, chimneys, wicks, &c. [illegible] sold cheap.

BRITANNIA [illegible] Sticks, Lamps [illegible]

HAIR, Shoe, Shaving and [illegible] fine [illegible] Purses, Looking Glasses, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, Versus-sion Caps, drawing, Slate and Carpenters' Pencils, Cigar cases, Tobacco Boxes, Teething Rings, Diaper and Hair Pins, Knitting Needles, Hair Oils [illegible] Pomatum,— Masks of all descriptions, &c. &c. can be found at the Keystone Grocery, No. 1, Poor People's Row [illegible]

Erie, Nov. 10, 1849.

PRINCIPE CIGARS.—A few more of those fine Principes received this day by [illegible] Express.

Nov. 3, 1849. J. H. BURTON.

Another Resurrection.

AFTER this I will return, and will build that which is fallen down, and I will build again the ruins thereof, and I will set it up." An exile returned, [illegible] wanderer shall be [illegible] to the fold.

The subscriber, after coming up through much tribulation and having his works tried as by fire and suffered loss, has come to himself, and has received a small stock of BOOKS for sale, and expects [illegible] be disposed of cheap for Cash. It is hoped that my friends will not be discouraged because the stock is small—remember that it is written [illegible] shall be made ruler over many. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends for past favors, and especially to those who have with warm hearts and open hands patronized him in former years, who, in prosperity, in adversity, in tribulation and oppression showed by works of their faith which is in heaven, acted on the principle that it is no more blessed to give than to receive. He still wants the patronage of his friends, and will be thankful for the smallest favors in his line. He has nothing to promise them in return at present. He could pay them a fashionable compliment, but it would be like feeding them on husks. May they long live to gladden the hearts of the orphans, and wipe the tear of affliction and grief from the eye of the oppressed widow.

He believes that He that numbers the hairs of the head and does not allow a sparrow to fall without His notice, will enable the subscriber to show his gratitude by his works. Then he would almost be willing to say in the language of good old Simeon, let thou thy servant depart in peace. Some few persons in former days have complained of his [illegible] himself. He regrets exceedingly that he should be so unfortunate as to express himself so as to offend the most sensitive, delicate and chaste ear. He would not wish to be understood that he is complaining because others differ from him. They have as good a right to differ from him as he has to differ from them. [illegible] providence [illegible] assortment of Christmas and New Year Books Constantly kept on hand—Quarto Paper, Blocked and Blue, Black and Red Ink, Blank Books ruled and bound to pattern, old [illegible] Corner of French and Sixth streets.

Erie, December 22, 1849. OLIVER SPAFFORD.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large assortment of Gilt and Mahogany frames, together with plates of different sizes, for resetting old frames.

November 24, 1849. G. LOOMIS & Co.

CUTLERY.—The largest assortment of Pocket and Table Cutlery that was ever in town, can be found at [illegible]

Oct. 13. REED & SANFORD.

SILK PLUSH HUNGARIAN CAPS, [illegible] for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

LADIES' BOAS, [illegible] just received and for sale at the Hat and Cap store of R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

VICTORINES, [illegible]

BOYS' FANCY [illegible]

WOOL HATS, of every style and variety, just received and for sale cheap by R. S. HUNTER, Park Row.

CHOPPING, Broad [illegible] Shingle and Lathing [illegible]

[illegible]

Erie Nov. 21, 1849.

TWO [illegible] One and a half [illegible] Paint, [illegible] Venetian Red, [illegible]

One thousand do. Turkey Amber,

November 24, 1849. Spanish Whiting. CARTER & BROTHER.

[illegible] Hand of Deity, in Nature's Lab[illegible]

complaints: Inflama[illegible] Scrofula, or King's [illegible] Whooping cough [illegible] Piles, external [illegible] Deafness, Diseased Hip Joint, Inflammation of Bowels, [illegible] Dropsy, Scald [illegible]

PRICE 50 CENTS [illegible]

[illegible] certificates of [illegible] BEWARE [illegible] from [illegible] Mr. W[illegible]

[illegible] OIL

[illegible] is a dark [illegible] of the city. [illegible] by [illegible]

[illegible] Petroleum of America, [illegible] said to be refined, clarified and concentrated [illegible] SERVE that Wm. Jackson, [illegible] Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and Wood street, is the only [illegible] Agent for the [illegible] district, and that none is genuine [illegible] and address printed in the pamphlet [illegible] enveloped, and likewise the proprietor's address is printed in each pamphlet [illegible] Another way of detecting the counterfeits is the difference in the price. [illegible] some of the counterfeits are sold at various prices. [illegible] The pure and only genuine American Oil is sold wholesale and retail by Wm. Jackson, at the only agency in Pittsburgh, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood street.

Sold by the following Agents: [illegible] Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; [illegible] Conneaut; Fenton & Bro., Conneaut [illegible]

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate [illegible] make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office, four doors below Brown's Hotel, Erie Pa.

Erie, July 1, 1849.

Drs. L. L. and W. W. Adams.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HAVING located themselves in the Borough of Erie, will attend to all calls in their profession.

Office and residence on the South West corner of the Diamond, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

N. B. Calls from the country attended to promptly.

Erie, April 28, 1849.

Wines & Liquors.

A CHOICE lot of Wines and Liquors, consisting of

Pale Brandy,	St. Croix Rum,	Holland Gin,
Otard do	N. E. do	Irish Whiskey,
Cognac do	Jamaica do	Scotch do
Madeira Wine,	[illegible] Wine,	[illegible] do,
Malaga do	[illegible] do	[illegible]

Also, a large assortment of Fresh Groceries, for sale at No. 7, Poor People's Row, by [illegible]

Erie, Nov. [illegible] 1849.

WILLIS, WHITE & [illegible] WARE [illegible] the Hardware Store of [illegible] REED & SANFORD.

Proscription! Proscription!!

THE above is at this day by far the most [illegible] our land. Scarce any one escapes its odium. Even General Taylor, [illegible]

[illegible] the elevated oven principle [illegible] COOKING STOVE [illegible] provocation [illegible] and every Stove [illegible] others are void [illegible] that those engaged in the manufacture of an inferior article have taken the alarm [illegible] of proscription, and expect [illegible] Such cry, however, is a [illegible] Hence the Keystone Stove [illegible] move all others, including Scoggin's Patent. The verdict, however, will be, "Removed for cause shown," so we stand in a position similar to General Taylor, and as he is justified as [illegible]

A good assortment of other COOKING STOVES, including the celebrated Carpenter Stove, [illegible] the Genesee Farmer and Clinton Air-tight Cook Stoves, Air-tight Parlor and [illegible] also Cauldron and Sugar Kettles of different sizes constantly on hand. In fact no better [illegible] of CASTINGS can be found elsewhere.

The attention of the public [illegible] PLOW—a new article, with [illegible] and warranted [illegible] Steam Engines [illegible] Jones [illegible] VINCENT, HIMROD [illegible]

ARROW Root, [illegible] Tapioca [illegible] CARTER & BROTHER.

SHAWLS, Brocha, [illegible] Plaid, Long [illegible] JACKSON.

TEAS, [illegible] best quality [illegible]

[illegible] HALL'S COUGH REMEDY [illegible]

THE attention [illegible] the notice of this [illegible] admitted, but too often neglected [illegible] HALL'S COUGH REMEDY is recommended [illegible] Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs, Weakness of Vital Organs [illegible] certificates from a host of true witnesses who have been cured by it, and who are now advising the sick to follow their example.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned citizens have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy for the cure of pulmonary diseases, and in every instance have been speedily and effectually cured by [illegible] pleasant and [illegible] medicine, and recommend it to the public [illegible] general confidence.

[illegible]	[illegible]	John S. Brown
John Hughes	[illegible]	D. H. Landon
[illegible]	R. S. McCreary	[illegible]
[illegible]	D. P. Ensign	[illegible]
Foster Bell,	J. in Tuller,	Robert Cochran
[illegible]	[illegible]	P. E. Burton
J. Salsbury,	R. Baldwin,	Benj. Grant
W. F. Rindernecht,	J. M. Warren,	W. M. Gallagher
T. Warren,	[illegible] Hughes	H. P. McIntire
J. E. Tracy	T. Moorhead, jr.	S. F. Nelson
J. D. Dunlap,	J. R. Cochran,	J. Deemer, jr.
[illegible] Goodwin	Charles Cole,	H. C. Rood
W. Nelson	M. Moyer,	J. R. Dunlap

[illegible] certificate from a celebrated perfumer in [illegible]

Dr. Hall—Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure that I inform you that your Cough Remedy has proved itself to be exactly as represented—it is only a very efficacious, pleasant remedy for Colds, Coughs, &c. I have recommended it to many of my friends who have used it, and found immediate relief by its use and in no case has it failed to effect a cure. The effects are truly magical, and I would recommend all persons suffering with Asthma, Colds or any disease of the throat or Consumption, to give it a trial.

Yours, very respectfully, JULES HAUEL.

Public Caution.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

To prevent counterfeits the following words are blown in each large bottle—"Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, Erie, Pa." The small bottles are marked in the same manner, except the last two words. None are genuine without the above, and the proprietor's name—Peter Hall—written upon the wrapper and directions.

For sale, wholesale and retail, in Erie, only by P. Hall, No. 8, Hughs' Block, State St.

AGENTS.—B. C. Town & Co. North East and Wattsburg; Thos Vincent and Smith & Hendryx, Waterford; [illegible] Fairview; J. H. Campbell, Edinboro; [illegible] Batties & Co. Girard; Wm. H. Townsend, Springfield; [illegible] Albion; N. Callender, Meadville; H. & A. Butler, [illegible] Wm. H. Robinson, Powerstown, Cutler & Pierce, Clarksville, and by Agents generally throughout the country.

For further particulars regarding the superior efficacy of the medicine, call on [illegible] for pamphlet free of charge.

NO YANKEE HUMBUG!

Fairbanks' Genuine Scale Manufactory. [illegible]

The subscribers having purchased [illegible] the scale patterns, and employed a workman, [illegible] who has had a long experience in their manufacture [illegible] the public that they are now prepared to furnish [illegible] superior to anything of the kind [illegible] The subscribers would also caution their friends [illegible] buying worthless articles purporting to be Fairbanks' scales from irresponsible itinerant Yankee pedlers [illegible] The following are our prices: [illegible] Hay Scales, of 4 Tons draft, [illegible] Coal Scales, of 1 ton draft. [illegible] Platform Scales, 1500 lbs. draft. 35 [illegible] with hoisting lever [illegible] Do. do. do. 500 lbs. 16

ENGRAVING ON WOOD.

[illegible]

[illegible] and Muskrat caps of latest style and best quality, just received and for sale by R. S. HUNTER.

[illegible]

[illegible] FOREVER!

[illegible] at [illegible] ports of the Mediterranean, [illegible] always to make me exclaim, America forever! [illegible] morning I had no sooner reached the wharf [illegible] only port of the Mediterranean [illegible] I heard, breaking forth from a neighboring alley, the following well known strains:

"Oh, Susanna,
Don't you cry for me,
[illegible] going to [illegible]
With [illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible] ABOVE HIS BUSINESS.—It is a serious evil that many a young man has fallen into, to be above his business. A person learns a trade, but he is too proud to work at it, and must go to shop-keeping, or street loafing, or turn politician. Fool! If he cannot make a living at his trade, we are sure he cannot in any other way. And the young men brought up to shop-keeping, must buy farms or houses, or some other doubtful things they know nothing about, and what the result? Head over heels in debt, and certain failure. Thousands have been ruined by being above their business, and branching out into what they know nothing about.

There's no trouble about young men who do not feel their importance, and who are willing to work at their trade or profession till they get a little beforehand. With a small capital to fall back upon they can feel [illegible] [illegible] more likely to keep them straight. [illegible] succeed best in life, are the men [illegible] farms and houses, and commence speculating. [illegible] our successful men, and you will see where lies the secret of their success. [illegible] above their business, and never [illegible] doing a thing which they could as well do themselves. [illegible] a man worth from thirty to forty thousand dollars, [illegible] in the city works harder than he [illegible] to take off his coat and do any kind of work about his premises. Such a man is not above his business. [illegible] we are sure [illegible] to their business, and not be too proud—they will certainly succeed [illegible] of provisions. Flour, $[illegible] per bbl. Corn [illegible] Mackerel, No. 1, $[illegible] Salmon, [illegible]

WONDERFUL TRUE.—Mr. Emery writes to the Gazette [illegible] account of a remarkable spring, which [illegible] in that portion of the country which lies between the Gila river and the mountains called the "Desert." A river 40 feet wide and more than [illegible] wat[illegible]

[illegible] A young lady having purchased [illegible] music in a warehouse, on returning to her carriage, recollected a piece she had forgotten. "Sir," she said, entering the shop, "there is one thing I have omitted" [illegible] before her [illegible] extraordinary [illegible] one of the things [illegible]

We learn [illegible] bridgeport, near [illegible] before the Grand Jury [illegible] Upon her replying [illegible] reflect carefully and discover whether such a circumstance could not be recalled to her mind. She [illegible] Prof. Webster exclaimed [illegible] the doctor has been murdered [illegible] after the toll man on the other end of the bridge [illegible] afternoon of the day of his disappearance. On the [illegible] the Professor requested the officers to take a different course [illegible] Mrs. Bent and interro[illegible] again on the subject.

The multitude of witnesses [illegible] recognizances to appear [illegible] March [illegible] the Supreme [illegible] which time [illegible] probably proceeded with.—Boston Herald.

[illegible] inhaling [illegible] vapor, during [illegible] chemical manipulations.

[illegible] One of our [illegible]

[illegible] and was sent to the lunatic [illegible] since has been liberated. She has regained her health.